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PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR MEET IN HELSINKI

Reagan Message Ridiculed

LD051718 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 5 Jun 84

["There Are No Changes in Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States, who quite recently asserted that a nuclear war could be conducted by limiting it to an exchange of strikes in the European Continent, now states in a message to the fourth congress of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement that "nuclear war cannot be won and must never fought." The President who several months ago stated that the Soviet Union surpassed the United States virtually by all indicators of military power, now bigheartedly admits that the United States has the edge in a number of fields.

Does this message mean that Ronald Reagan has unexpectedly come to clearly understand the matters of war and peace? Does the U.S. President intend to take a more sober view of the balance of forces that has been established in the world and to build his relations with socialist countries on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security?

Unfortunately, there are no grounds for such conclusions.

The Reagan administration, by having started to deploy its missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, entered into glaring conflict with the goals of the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and thereby frustrated them.

Nevertheless, in his message to the physicians' congress Reagan maintains that the U.S. side ostensibly "negotiated in good faith" in Geneva. The U.S. President in his message reaffirmed that the United States does not intend to give up its "zero option" which envisaged full elimination of all Soviet medium-range missiles not only in the European part of the USSR but also in Asia without adequate cuts in NATO's nuclear potential.

Judging by his message, Reagan continues to reject the Soviet Union's proposals on establishing an absolute parity in Europe between the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization both in the number of medium-range missiles and in aircraft -- delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons, and in the number of nuclear warheads on them. The USA, like before, insists that it should be given a destabilizing advantage in its missiles' travel time to major targets in the Soviet Union.

The President has shown that he does not intend to budge an inch from his proposals on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the proposals the adoption of which would mean a need for the Soviet Union to effect a basic costly break-up of the Soviet strategic forces and, in particular, to eliminate a considerable part of its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles which now constitute the basis of the nuclear shield of the Warsaw Treaty countries. As is known, under these same proposals of Reagan, the USA would have to effect only cosmetic reduction of its missile forces. At the same time the Pentagon would get unlimited possibilities for increasing the number of its cruise and SRAM missiles on heavy bombers. That would be a legalized arms race, not disarmament, and through channels which would enable the United States to achieve an overwhelming military superiority.

Ronald Reagan in his message again distorted the facts concerning the history of the build-up of U.S. nuclear might. He asserted, in particular, that at present the United States ostensibly possesses one-third fewer nuclear weapons than the USA had in the mid-1960's. Meanwhile it is well-known that in 1965, for example, the USA had 4,700 strategic nuclear weapons whereas now it has more than 13,000. The U.S. President's attempts at portraying the replacement of obsolete nuclear munitions by "Pershing-2" and new cruise-missile warheads as a peaceable action are in the same way untenable.

In the past three years the President and "hawks" from among his entourage (Weinberger, Bush, Gray, Pipes and others) have spoken and written so much about a possibility of victory in a nuclear war and about admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war that they will not be able any longer to conceal their true plans.

If the Reagan administration really wanted to normalize the situation in the world, it could have been able easily to do that by removing its medium-range missiles from Western Europe and thereby to open the way for fruitful talks on nuclear arms.

Chernenko Message Read

LD042304 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki June 4 TASS -- The fourth international congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" opened in a ceremony here today. Taking part in the congress are some 500 delegates from more than 50 countries.

I am greatly pleased to tell you that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko asked that wishes of success of the congress be conveyed to all its participants, said co-chairman of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, speaking at the opening of the congress. Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the activity of the participants in the movement is respected the Soviet Union for it is imbued with genuine humanism, with sincere wish to prevent nuclear war.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed to the motto of the congress: "Physicians assert that nuclear war can be prevented". The optimism of these words, said the leader of the Soviet state, is in keeping with the conviction of the Soviet people that the forces of peace are capable of prevailing over the forces of war. An earnest of this are the spreading anti-war movements in whose ranks physicians hold a prestigious place by right.

The voice of physicians now sounds as loud as never before, Yevgeniy Chazov said. The Soviet delegation brought to Helsinki the signatures that over a million of Soviet doctors and medical students wholeheartedly supporting our efforts for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe put under the appeal of the previous congress, Yevgeniy Chazov said.

The deployment of hundreds of new U.S. medium-range missiles that started in Western Europe has created an unprecedented threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, the Soviet academician said. We are confident that the new cycle of the nuclear arms race can be stopped and reversed. We are for Europe being rid completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. If this is acceptable for NATO countries, the USSR is prepared to radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons but only on conditions of equality and equal security.

There is no gainsaying that peace depends on the state of relations between the USSR and the USA. As chairman of the Soviet committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" I can assure you that the USSR is for the return to detente, for the restoration of international confidence, Yevgeniy Chazov said.

It is naive to think that it is possible to protect people against the consequences of a nuclear conflict, said prominent American physician, professor of cardiology of Harvard University, co-chairman of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Bernard Lown. It is necessary to do everything to prevent it being unleashed. According to the data of a survey held by the World Health Organization, over two billion people, about half of the globe's population, will be victims in case of the exchange of nuclear strikes, he said. The unrestrained development of military technology heightens the threat of an outbreak of nuclear catastrophe. People who see the possibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war and of winning such a war have disastrous illusions, the American physician said.

Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and Greeek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou who is staying in Finland on an official visit spoke at the opening of the congress. They expressed support for the noble goals and tasks of the physicians' movement.

REAGAN REMARKS ON ARMS IMBALANCE REJECTED

LD051448 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] President Reagan's visit to Europe, which began with a visit to Ireland, is seen as a preelection effort to quiet the growing fears that his administration's foreign policy may lead to an East-West confrontation.

"We seek negotiations with the Soviet Union but unfortunately face an empty chair." Ronald Reagan said this at the University College at Galway on Saturday. The same theme dominated his interview published on the same day in THE TIMES of London and was prominent in his address to the Irish Parliament in Dublin on Monday. He has also claimed that the world was a more secure place because America had redressed the arms imbalance. What imbalance is he talking about? The United States has brought cruise and Pershing II missiles to Soviet borders and thus made the Geneva talks on both medium-range and strategic weapons impossible. The Pershing II program was started in the early seventies and was almost completed 2 years before NATO adopted its two-track decision in December 1979 — namely, to discuss nuclear arms in Europe and, depending on the progress of the talks, deploy or not to deploy the American missiles.

The Reagan administration did everything to disrupt the talks. All it wanted was to have first-strike weapons near the Soviet Union so as to get an advantage. The Pershing II missile has cut the flight time to targets here in the Soviet Union from half an hour, by an intercontinental ballistic missile based in the United States, to a mere 8 minutes. And this is now called the "redressing of the arms imbalance."

Soviet land-based SS-20 missiles cannot reach U.S. territory. Despite numerous Soviet warnings that the deployment would kill the Geneva talks and lead to countermeasures, Washington went ahead with it. To complain about an empty chair in Geneva is to deliberately deceive the public. After the Soviet Union took measure to offset the American deployment, parity has been restored, but, unfortunately, on a higher level. To describe this as a more secure world is another deception.

For the Geneva talks to resume, the United States should withdraw its missiles from Europe.

KORZUN: U.S. ALONE TO BLAME FOR ARMS RACE

PM051058 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences, Major General of the Reserve L. Korzun article: "Who It Is That Needs the Myth About Equal Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] There is a rule of life stating that when you come across a lie or provocation and want to find the culprit, just ask: "But who needs it, who gains by it?"

This is how we must approach the myth -- which has gained a certain currency in the West -- about the supposed equal responsibility of the United States and the USSR for the development of the arms race and the aggravation of international tension. This utterly false thesis has been fabricated and planted for patently provocative purposes by the West's propaganda services -- primarily the American service -- which are waging psychological warfare of unprecedented dimensions and sophistication against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The myth of equal responsibility is one of the poisoned arrows in this war. Unfortunately, it is not being used simply by bourgeois propaganda, which has vain pretentions to objectivity. Sometimes, even those who call themselves "Eurocommunists" cling to this myth. While recognizing the exacerbation of international tension, they lay equal blame for this on the USSR and the United States, on the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The distortion and discrediting of individual foreign policy actions of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy as a whole is a customary matter so far as they are concerned.

The PRC mass media hold a similar position. They try to allege that both "superpowers" -- the USSR and the United States -- are guilty of aggravating the situation in Asia, and the U.S. actions are presented as "retaliatory measures to check the Soviet Union's expansion." Deng Xiaoping declared in a conversation with R. Reagan that he does not object to the United States continuing the arms race. After all, it is known that the aim of this race is to secure military superiority over the USSR.

In general the very formulation of the question of the USSR's responsibility for the arms race and the aggravation of international tension is completely wrong and without foundation. It runs counter to the Soviet state's entire historical experience. Throughout its existence the Soviet Union has consistently and persistently opposed and continues to oppose the arms race in any form and has sought and continues to seek universal and complete disarmament.

Whatever U.S. Administration leaders from Truman to Reagan may have lacked, so to speak, it has not been anti-Sovietism and perfidy. This is the root of the gigantic arms race which the United States is conducting and the key to understanding the aims of each new round in it. It is necessary to add to this the enormous mercenary interest of the American military-industrial complex in stepping up the arms race.

It goes without saying that there are no groups or individuals in the USSR interested in such a race. Our goal is the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Facts are obstinate, and they attest that in the postwar period the Soviet Union has advanced more than 100 different proposals on limiting the arms race and on disarmament. It has unilaterally assumed a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

There is not and cannot be any document or speech by any Soviet statesman containing appeals for war or threats toward another state. But U.S. President Reagan publicly threatens to "write off communism" as a "chapter in the history of mankind" and declares a "crusade" against socialism. The "defense directives for fiscal years 1984-1988" elaborated by the Pentagon on his instructions require that preparations for nuclear war be made with a view to gaining victory and ending military operations on terms favorable to the United States. After that, can people still venture to speak of "equal responsibility"?

It is easy to understand why the ratification of the SALT II treaty and a number of other treaties was frustrated through the fault of the U.S. Administration and why the talks on banning chemical weapons, on antisatellite systems, and on other issues were broken off. What is more, the White House has embarked on the path of violating existing treaties -- such as, for example, the treaty on limiting ABM systems concluded back in 1972.

In order to achieve its adventurist aims Washington is gambling mainly on acquiring the capability for delivering a first, preemptive strike. With this aim in view it is striving to secure quantitative and qualitative superiority in strategic and other types of arms and is developing more and more new types of weapons. And here again it is expedient to turn to the historical facts. The USSR was forced to create nuclear weapons for defense purposes after the United States rejected its proposal to ban the military use of nuclear energy. And each new type of weapon was created in the USSR as a countermeasure to the creation of the corresponding types in the United States. This was the case which nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles, MIRVed nuclear nuclear warheads, and so forth.

The lies and hypocrisy in the talk of equal responsibility are perfectly obvious. Reagan and his crew -- like Hitler 50 years ago -- have gambled on military force in achieving their imperial ambitions. The United States and its NATO allies are the people who bear the responsibility for the menacing situation which has taken shape in the world.

U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES CONTRASTED

LD052232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov commentary: "Talks in the Name of the Arms Race"]

[Text] Former American President Eisenhower said: If I believe I can profit by it, I will immediately use the atomic bomb. It did not seem to anyone in the United States at the time that such a statement was blasphemous, even less so now since the present Washington administration, like none of its predecessors, is openly adhering to a principle that goes back to the conquerors of the Crusades -- what is profitable is moral. What Washington sees as profitable is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, to realize its widescale nuclear program, to transfer the arms race to outer space, and in doing so to lie about its adherence to solving nuclear problems through talks, and about the Soviet Union's non-compliance on this question.

A nuclear arms race is profitable neither to the Soviet people nor other peoples of the world, although the shopkeeper's word profit in the context of the problems on which mankind's existence depends has a jarring sound. The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the world democratic public consider immoral both actions that heighten the danger of a nuclear conflict and talks that would allow such actions to be perpetuated. It is perfectly moral to the United States to deploy its nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and to spout about reducing them at the conference table. It is perfectly moral to the United States to disturb the Soviet-U.S. military balance, and to talk about disarmament at the talks. Such morals are unacceptable to us.

At the dinner in honor of Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said the following: It is necessary to eliminate the immediate threat to peace caused by the emergence of the U.S. missiles on European soil. We must, Comrade Chernenko pointed out, cast out the claims to superiority that have been dulling the brains of U.S. politicians.

Actions are the fruit of thoughts. The thoughts of the Washington administration are directed toward preparing for a nuclear war. This gives rise to the actions that led to the wrecking of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe and the disorganization of the whole process of nuclear disarmament talks.

The thoughts of the Soviet Union are directed toward improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world. Hence, the broad complex of initiatives that pursue the objective of halting the nuclear arms race and reducing the danger of a nuclear conflict. (Makota Oda), a leading Japanese writer and an active participant in the antiwar movement, once said: The highly moral motives of the Soviet leaders, who propose honest talks on any questions of nuclear disarmament, are obvious. And this is indeed so, since the Soviet Union does not pursue any other advantage, apart from lasting peace on earth.

LENINGRAD SEMINAR FORECASTS NUCLEAR WAR RESULTS

LD151247 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 15 TASS -- Nuclear war survivors will see an earth enveloped in the dark of night never relieved by a ray of light. Palls of smoke, dust and soot released as a result of giant fires will shroud the planet in an impenetrable cloud for a long time thus barring the way to sun rays. Such a picture was drawn by scientists, participants of an international seminar of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) discussing the climatic consequences of nuclear war and its effects on the biosphere. The symposium opened here on Monday.

Professor Paul J. Kruts of the Max Planck Institute (the FRG) made a report which was followed by a discussion. He said that fires caused by explosions will be equivalent in yeild to the burning of 40-70 kilograms of wood per one square kilometre of the surface. But there will be much more smoke in comparison with an ordinary fire because such materials as plastics and oil release much more soot. "There is no doubt that oil fields and fuel tanks will become the targets of a first strike," the West German scientist stressed.

Herr Kruts and his colleagues have estimated that smoke from fires in the cities and blazing forests will reach, as a minimum, the stratosphere. Elementary carbon will constitute one-fourth of microparticles lifted to the upper layers of the atmosphere. A blanket of smoke will also cover the parts of the planet far removed from the targets of nuclear bombings.

Assumptions were voiced during the discussion that dust and soot absorbing visible sunlight will cause an overheating of the upper layers of the atmosphere and a simultaneous overcooling of the earth's surface. As a result of the blocking of sunlight, illumination intensity in daytime will not exceed the level of twilight even many weeks or months later, which will cause irreversible processes in the global ecological balance.

Neither the force of explosion waves or the enormous degree of radiation in the event of nuclear war can compare in their global and irreversible consequences with the "climatic shock" which awaits this planet with the very first explosions of megaton charges.

They will cause such sharp changes in temperature and wind regimes as to destroy completely the existing ecological balance and paralyze present-day economic models in all regions of the world without exception, Soviet scientists say.

A group of researchers from the computing center of the USSR Academy of Sciences has submitted to the symposium a series of calculations made on mathematical models to show the effects of nuclear bombings on the global climate. They considered two extreme "scenarios" of such a war with a total explosion yield of 100 and 10,000 megatons. Countries of the Northern Hemisphere lying from 12 degrees latitude were hypothetically subjected to such explosions.

It follows from computer calculations that a sharp cooling of the air over the continents is inevitable for both versions. The cooling of the air is caused by a blockade of sunlight with a so-called "nuclear aerosol" which will envelop the earth with a dense coat of ash, smoke, dust and soot. Even in the "mild" version of war (100 megatons) a drop of temperature in the north of Europe during the first ten days after nuclear conflict may be 60 degrees centigrade and in North America and in the South of Asia 40 degrees.

While the earth's surface will cool sharply the air at a height of several kilometres will be anomally heated. Thus over the Cordilleras its temperature will exceed average values by 6 degrees, over the Andes by 5 degrees, over Tibet by almost 20 degrees centigrade. This may cause a mass thawing of glaciers and floods of a continental scale.

The ocean will cool off slower than continents. Therefore violent hurricanes accompanied with heavy snowfalls will arise along coast lines as a result of the temperature contrasts.

The uneven heating of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres will restructure the overall circulation of the atmosphere. The dominant winds will be those blowing longitudinally and not latitudinally. This means that several weeks after the beginning of a nuclear conflict the sky of the Southern Hemisphere will be as darkened as that of the Northern Hemisphere and in a real situation the cold will spread evenly in both parts of the planet.

What is more, the earth's climate will hardly return to its "pre-war" state in a foreseeable future, the authors of the study forecast.

Further Details

LD162113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] A seminar on the climatic consequences of nuclear war and its possible impact on the biosphere ended in Leningrad today. Specialists from Australia, Great Britain, Spain, the Soviet Union, the United States, France, the FRG, Sweden, and Japan took part in the seminar. Nikita Nikolayevich Moiseyev, the leader of the Soviet delegation of scientists, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science, is at our microphone:

We have gathered here to discuss the state of affairs regarding the draft entitled "The Consequences of Nuclear War." The task of the scientists belonging to this international scientific team is to assess the possible climatic, biological, and medical consequences and a whole range of other problems. The outlines of the draft are already clear. We have to draw up a report which sets out, chapter by chapter, the common viewpoint on these questions. No matter where nuclear war starts and regardless of whether there is a retaliatory strike or not, the question of the possibility of mankind's existence on earth will clearly be unequivocally disposed of. This is the conclusion reached by scientists from different countries who made independent studies of the problem.

I think that this is very important. I think that although it will not, of course, have an immediate impact, it will gradually influence the entire political situation on earth. This is so obvious to everyone that no doubt ever arose when we scientists met. This is because our task was to understand quantitative assessments of the consequences of nuclear war. When we discuss this jointly and in an independent atmosphere, the attitude to war, the attitude that it is a terrible thing which has to be eliminated as a means of resolving conflicts, is self-evident. Science itself provides a splendid political argument. This is nothing other than an instrument of suicide. It is a fundamental fact that nobody can win in it. Hitherto our discussions have been based more or less on emotional factors. But now they are based on precise figures. I regard this as the principal result of our joint work.

VELIKHOV SERIES ON SPACE MILITARIZATION

Political Dangers

LD251753 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Now Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov is interviewed by Moscow radio commentator Vladimir Pozner.

[Pozner] Academician Velikhov, in our previous discussion you said that the so-called strategic defense initiative proclaimed in America as a result of President Reagan's star wars speech is actually not novel. You pointed out that in the seventies common agreement was reached concerning the impossibility of creating a flawless antiballistic missile defense system and that therefore any attempt to develop an antimissile capability would be interpreted by the other side as a first-strike desire. However, since then years have elapsed, technology and science have advanced. In his speech of 23 March 1983 Reagan alluded to new defenseive systems. Perhaps there has been some change after all?

[Velihkov -- in Russian with superimposed translation] Over that period nothing new has occurred insofar as technology and science are concerned. After the President's speech there was talk of discoveries in the area of laser and particle beams, but in fact studies conducted by such unofficial organizations as the Concerned Scientists -- that's some 100,000 American scientists -- and the federation of American scientists, as well as the most official studies, such as those conducted by Congress' Technology Assessment Office, came to the same conclusion as did our studies conducted by the committee of Soviet scientists for peace and against nuclear war. All of them looked into one question: Is it possible to create a real defensive weapon based on some new physical principle?

[Pozner] And the answer is?

[Velikhov] The conclusion is that no, this cannot be done. For instance, if we take the most official study, that of the office of Congress, we see that present day lasers must be improved 10 million times to achieve the capability of destroying missiles in their early launching stages. Ten million times! Imagine that we had to improve the internal combustion engine 10 million times: That would mean one of two things -- either our car's engine would be about the size of a watch battery, or we would be able to drive 10,000 times around the equator on one gallon of gas. Is such an improvement possible?

[Pozner] No, not with the internal combustion engine as we know it today. But if something radically new was invented?

[Velikhov] But the laser is not something radically new. We have lived with it for 30 years now. We know how it is made, and we have a long experience with it. In short, to achieve that end calls for endless work, and it is impossible to count on it being achieved soon, let alone on its having already been done.

[Pozner] So what it all boils down to is a political slogan.

[Velikhov] I would call it Lysenkoism. Yes, that's what I told them in America: You should give Reagan the Lysenko prize.

[Pozner] They probably don't know who Lysenko is.

[Velikhov] Oh, they know, they know. You see, it's a wonderful concept, this idea of protecting all people, but it is in fact a lie. It cannot be done. Why do I call this Lysenkoism? Well, because Lysenko, too, had the best of intentions: He wanted to help agriculture, but he said that if science got in his way, then science should be put into storage. Reagan says he wants to help the American people, but his one problem is that science gets in his way. So now he too wants to buy science off. That's their ideology over there.

[Pozner] If it is impossible to create an antiballistic missile defense with lasers and particle beams, what's so dangerous about the slogan of defense in space?

[Velikhov] Well, the first and most dangerous result is that it represents an alternative for the U.S. Administration to disarmament. You see, due to their ideology and ignorance, they simply fail to realize that humankind is reaching an abosulutely critical point. They believe treaties and disarmament don't serve America's interests. They believe in finding a technological fix that is, a technological solution to the matter. There it is, that ideal technological solution, and, as is always the case, the strongest proponent of the technological solution is the technologically most ignorant person. In short, this diverts from today's most vital problem; the necessity of freezing nuclear weapons, of disarmament and agreement. It represents a search for an alternative to disarmament and agreement, and that, naturally, is the greatest political danger of that slogan.

Technological Aspect

LD251751 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Another in the series of interviews granted to Vladimir Pozner by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

[Pozner] Academician Velikhov, in our previous two discussions you examined two aspects of the star war issue. The historical aspect, concerning the common view that there can exist no airtight defense against ballistic missiles. That common understanding led to the signing of the treaty on antiballistic missile systems between the USSR and the United States. You also looked at the political aspect and showed it (?detracts) from the basic aim of freezing nuclear weapons and reaching agreement on disarmament. Today, in our third exchange, let's discuss the technological aspect. You stated that both American and Soviet scientists had determined that present-day lasers must be improved 10 million times to destroy ballistic missiles in flight. Must that be understood as meaning that technology is of no concern? After all, to improve something 10 million times is not possible.

[Velikhov -- in Russian with superimposed translation] Insofar as technology goes I would say this: If such a weapon system were created, this would be exceedingly dangerous. It would create a very precarious situation. The (?unsynchronic) creation of this weapon would serve as a terrible provocation and its being created simultaneously by both sides is out of the question.

[Pozner] Excuse me for interrupting. In his speech of 23 March 1983, President Reagan probably had that in mind when he said that the United States would share this weapon with the USSR so as to counter any imbalance and concern. How do you feel about that statement?

[Velikhov] Keeping in mind that the Reagan administration today talks about not even sharing children's toys with us, I consider that statement to be nothing but an absolute bluff. There will be no sharing. Everything would be done under the cloud of secrecy. However, let me go back to what I was saying. The creation of such a weapon would be a destabilizing factor but in principle that is not the main issue because the creation of this system is itself doubtful. However, along the way to developing this system several very unpleasant things will happen and they are directly related to technology.

[Pozner] Would you care to elaborate?

[Velihkov] To begin with the first step to creating this system is the orbiting of weapons in space -- antisatellite weapons first and foremost. No I must say that after having talks with American scientists, military people and intelligence members in detail, I heard only one view: That it is not in the interests of America to destroy satellites, especially those in low orbit. For these satellites exist only for one purpose -- verification, that is, for the very thing that seems to concern the U.S. administration so much. These satellites allow us to judge whether or not agreements are being adhered to. In a period of armed conflict they are useless. Why then destroy them? In other words the antisatellite system that is now being pushed by the American Administration, the idea of having an antisatellite missile aboard the F-15, is a rather outlandish idea, yet only because these satellites are needed by both America and the Soviet Union. They lose their value in any conflict situation.

[Pozner] How come the idea is being pushed if it is so outlandish?

[Velikhov] There is a certain pressure being supplied by the military who think in terms of absolutely idealized scenario, such as a local nuclear conflict, and believe it would not be a bad idea to have such a weapon. It can be spread geographically over the globe and it would be possible to blind us in a certain locality vis a vis those satellites, which as I said are useless in a conflict. These are not navigation satellites or missile-guiding satellites, or early-warning system satellites. Those, thank God, are not yet threatened. Technology does not permit it -- yet. However, if an antisatellite system is developed you can be sure they will get to those other satellites as well. When that happens we will find ourselves in an explosive situation where a conflict could break out without warning. For if you blind your opponent, as the Bible shows in the case of Samson, he will bring down the heavens on you and with good reason. So you see the next step is even more dangerous. But those shortsighted politicans (?they share views on the counsel) of the most irresponsible elements such as the two (Richards), Perle and Beck. They do not understand, or refuse to understand the situation and that bodes great danger for the future.

Arms Race

LD270927 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov continues to discuss star wars in a series of interviews with Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Pozner.

[Pozner] I will recapitulate briefly for those of you who may have missed the previous three installments. The first showed that the antiballistic missile systems treaty between the USSR and the United States was signed in the early seventies as a result of their common understanding concerning the impossibility of creating an airtight defense. Since then nothing has changed. In our second talk it was shown that the slogan of defense in space was purely political, and detracted from the vital issues of freezing nuclear weapons, seeking ways to agreement, achieving disarmament. The slogan was shown to be political in essence and very dangerous. The third installment demonstrated the danger of orbiting an antisatellite weapon system in space, which would be the first logical step of the star wars project. Academician Velikhov, that would be the first danger. Are there others?

[Velikhov -- in Russian with superimposed translation] The second would be that we would destroy first the spirit and then the letter of the antiballistic missile defense treaty. And that would mean the end of all agreement.

[Pozner] If you don't mind, let's philosophize for a minute. The people behind the star wars concept have two aims. One is to force us into an impossibly difficult economic arms race in space. The second is to make us follow each American step, which would be a technological strain on us. What option do we have?

[Velikhov] Let us imagine for a moment that as Reagan said, they bring together all the scientists. They have to, considering that their lasers have to be improved 10 million times to be effective in space. So they concentrate all their scientists, all their industries -- which of course will never happen, but let's imagine it can -- and they create this incredible system that will threaten our security. We have two very simple options: Number one, we can improve our retaliatory missile (?part). This would be tens of times cheaper than the creation of a similar system. Number two, we could create weapons to destroy that system. And we all know that it takes a long time to create a new mechanism, but a very short time to destroy it. No, there is no doubt that we will find the means to counter this threat. But it puts our two countries in postures of permanent political and military conflict at a time when we are faced with the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world.

[Pozner] What counterarguments did Americans present to all that when you were there during the first 2 weeks of May?

[Velikhov] I must say that after having met with over 100 scientists, I did not find one with a differing view from my own. The general feeling is that we must immediately sign a treaty instead of orbiting weapons. The Soviet Union manifested a great initiative when it assumed the responsibility of imposing a moratorium on orbiting weapons in space. It then presented its views on a treaty and even in the absence of negotiations reviewed these suggestions. As a result of consultations with American and Soviet scientists on September 28th of last year, Yuriy Andropov presented a group of U.S. senators with our suggestions. Later Andrey Gromyko officially presented them at a session of the United Nations Organization. Many American scientists share my opinion that these suggestions serve as a fine base for negotiations and the signing of a treaty.

[Pozner] Before it's too late?

[Velikhov] Of course. Today there is no monstrous star wars threat looking down at us, but in 10 years time we may have many unpleasant concerns. It is one of those genies that once let out of its bottle can do, well, whatever it does, and that will not be pleasant. For Americas first and foremost. Look, America was once protected by two oceans. Nuclear weapons and intercontinental missiles put an end to that. Now America is ready to begin an arms race that will lead to nuclear weapons hanging over people's heads.

You see, the experience of the past decades shows that the pressure of the military industrial complex, of political blunders, of election campaign considerations, and so on, have led to a very disturbing fact -- namely, the American Government is not solving problems in the interests of the American people. After all, it is not in the interests of the American people to destroy satellites. It is not in their interests to have weapons, let alone nuclear, hanging over their heads. This runs counter to America's own security interests, but such are the facts. As they say, when reason slumbers, monsters are born.

Treaty Verification; NASA

LD271403 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] And now we present the final installment of an interview granted to Radio Moscow commentator Vladimir Pozner by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Pozner] Let's sum up the previous four installments. There exists no airtight defense against ballistic missiles. The slogan of a space defense system detracts from the crucial issues of a nuclear freeze, disarmament, and reaching agreement. Reagan's program is not realistic but it will lead to the orbiting of an antisatellite weapons system in space. This could lead to sudden conflicts, for the destruction of early warning satellites would be equal to putting out the other side's eyes, which, of course, it would not accept. Finally, the destruction of satellites serves the interests of neither America nor the Soviet Union. Hence it follows that the U.S. Government is not seeking solutions that reflect the interests of the American people. As you put it, Academician Velikhov, when reason slumbers monsters are born.

President Reagan and his people refuse to discuss negotiations on space because, they say, it is impossible to verify any kind of agreement. So what about that whole area of verification?

[Velikhov -- in Russian with superimposed translation] What is verification, say, verification of your not having a gun in our country, the USSR, is based on the fact that the keeping and carrying of guns is against the law. In America, people have guns. Here we don't, but we do have hammers. You can kill with a hammer. So it is logically stipulated that you'll be punished not because you have a hammer but because you try to kill with it. The same reasoning applies to the treaty on antisatellite weapons that we propose. Of course, there exist ways of destroying satellites, any stupid ways. If we can dock with a satellite, then clearly we can dock with an American satellite, but a bit carelessly, and thus destroy it. But the idea of our proposal is that there is no problem in verifying whether or not a satellite has been destroyed. It is visible to all concerned and, generally speaking, it is much easier to see what is happening in space than from space to see what is happening on earth.

The whole idea of verification is a hoax. It is an attempt to mislead and to detract from negotiations in the face of a lot of pressure for negotiations. The main issue right now is to stop that new spiral in space.

[Pozner] And do you think that is really possible?

[Velikhov] You know the idea of not allowing the spiral to happen has broad support in America. It has the full support of the Soviet Union. Many Europeans, both officials and others, back the idea. So here is how I would put it: From the viewpoint of common sense, human interests, and national interests, the spiral must and can be stopped.

[Pozner] Those are positive factors. What about the negative ones, in addition to the U.S. Administration and the military industrial complex's activities?

[Velikhov] There is one other aspect. It has to do with NASA. NASA is just about finished with the development of the shuttle, but NASA and the industries connected with it need contracts. This is a real factor of existence, one measured in tens of billions of dollars. The disturbing thing is that they seem to lack imagination that would furnish NASA with the kind of program that would be good for humankind and for America. For example, America has a vital interest, especially California, the home of the present administration, in predicting earthquakes, because soon they are going to have one that is going to have catastrophic consequences.

[Pozner] Really?

[Velikhov] Of course. California always hovers on the brink of disaster. We could together create a satellite system, and we have some excellent ideas about this, to predict earthquakes. Then there are such things as studying the earth. There are space missions to be flown. In short, NASA could be given a host of things to do. Regrettably, however, the American space program seems to center more on sloganlike targets -- putting a man on the moon, planting the American flag up there, floating a foolproof shield in space. I would call these rather hypocritical goals.

Nevertheless, there are many American scientists who realize that NASA may very well swallow up all of America's astronomy and astrophysics into this black hole of an arms race. In short, there are two sides to the issue. One is the slogan that creates the illusion among Americans that they can do as they please and live in total security. This is a great mistake, and a very dangerous one. America could well take half of humanity to hell with that illusion. I would call it an imperial instinct, something very common to Americans. The second is purely material. It concerns NASA and its industries. They need contracts right now; they cannot wait. This is especially important to some congressmen. Let's not forget that in California every eighth person is working in the defense industry. That at least in part is why the idea presented by President Reagan on 23 March of last year was accepted by some. But the fact of the matter is, and this is scientifically proven, that the idea is absolutely dangerous for all, including America.

[Pozner] Thank you, Academician Velikhov.

ZAGLADIN URGES INCREASE IN ROLE OF CP'S

PM051845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition pp 4, 5

[V. Zagladin article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Most Important Factor in Social Progress. On the Role and Prospects of the Communist Movement"]

[Text]

I

The contemporary communist movement is relatively young -- less than 70 years have passed since its birth. During this period, however, it has made an incomparable contribution to the cause of social progress.

The main point is that the communist movement, guided by the scientific theory of social development -- Marxism-Leninism -- has headed the social renewal of the world. It has thus been an effective instrument of social progress.

A significant proportion of mankind is already marching beneath the banners of socialism today. Wherever socialism has been or is being built, many of the fundamental problems which have perturbed mankind from time immemorial have been solved in practice in a short time and under the most difficult conditions. Social inequality, privation, unemployment, and illiteracy have been eliminated there. The citizens are increasingly fully involved in the discussion and solution of vital problems.

No matter what questions still remain to be resolved, no matter what problems still remain open, the peoples of the socialist countries firmly know: Their future is secure; tomorrow they will have a better and fuller life than they have today. This is a great or, to be more accurate, the greatest gain of human civilization.

But it is by no means only the accomplishments of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties that embody the communists' historic mission. Communists in other parts of the world have firmly asserted their position in society -- regardless of whether they represent a large or a small party -- as consistent defenders of the interests of the broadest working people's masses, as implacable fighters against fascism and reaction, and as a truly internationalist and simultaneously a truly national force.

Of course, mention must also be made of the communists' outstanding and constantly growing role in the struggle for peace. From the very first days of its existence the communist movement has born aloft the banner of peace. Today it is waging an energetic struggle to prevent a nuclear war.

In brief, the services of the communist movement are obvious. This, of course, does not prevent many people in the Western world from denigrating it or from seeking signs of a crisis or even a decline of the communist movement. Of course! It is said that a hungry chicken dreams of grain. The enemies of social progress have always dreamed of and are now having visions of a crisis of the communist movement.

An objection can be expected at this point: Do communists not encounter difficulties or problems of one sort or another? Yes, of course, difficulties and problems do arise along their path. They also experience failures and defeats. But this is natural. The vanguard is called a vanguard precisely because it marches at the head of progress, naturally coming in for all the difficulties of a trailblazer and all the furious blows of the forces of the Old World, which is receding into the past.

Something else has also to be borne in mind. Life is marching onwards and even the communists, who are armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory and rely on a truly scientific world outlook, cannot always manage to keep up with its truly seven-league strides. Sometimes some people fail the test at steep turns, are left behind by the express train of history, or even, abandoning the ground of Marxist-Leninist principledness, jump out of it. Those who are loyal to principles, however, cope with the difficulties and continue to advance confidently, albeit not always rapidly.

It is no accident that more and more millions of people are joining the communist ranks -- they now consist of more than 80 million fighters (against 50 million in the early seventies). Nor is it an accident that fraternal parties now exist in 95 countries (against 88 countries 15 years ago).

Incidentally, the present fury of the enemies of communism itself proves more convincingly than anything the strength of the communist movement. If anticommunism today is essentially the common denominator of all forces hostile to progress, it is precisely because communism has become a mighty political force really embodying the main trend of mankind's contemporary development.

Yes, to repeat, life is marching onwards. At each step it poses new problems and new tasks. And today, in light of these new tasks, there emerges an acute and growing social need to enhance further the communist movement's role in social development, prestige, and influence. The announcement regarding K.U. Chernenko's 26 April meeting with Kh. Florakis noted that the CPSU deems it its duty to comprehensively further this process.

II

In their time, K. Marx and F. Engels discovered the general sociological law of the growth of the masses' role and their active participation in the historical process. Formulating this law, they noted: "An increase in the soundness [osnovatelsnost] of a historical action will be accompanied by...an increase in the size of the mass whose cause this action is." ("Works," Vol 2, p 90)

Our time confirms with special cogency this proposition, which V.I. Lenin deemed to be one "of the most profound and most important propositions" of Marxism. ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 2, p 539) Indeed, when in the past have such masses of people participated in active historical creation? The building of socialism and the struggle to create communism have already drawn into their orbit more than 1.5 billion people. And what about the struggle for national liberation? Does it not demonstrate the involvement of further hundreds upon hundreds of millions of people -- practically the majority of mankind -- in revolutionary transforming activity? Finally, the antiwar movement, which envelops all continents and parts of the world, is a symbol of the masses' active participation in the making of history.

It is clear that the expansion in the number of participants in the historical process and the growth in the political activeness of the masses inevitably increase the need for an organized, ideologically armed, and tempered force capable of identifying the essence and dynamics of social processes and of discerning and understanding the paths of struggle which lead to the future. A force that can embody this understanding in a specific program of struggle, inspire the broadest masses with this program, and rally them beneath the banners of social progress. V.I. Lenin wrote: "The broader the new streams of a social movement are, the more important a strong social democratic organization capable of opening up new channels for these streams is. The more that democratic propaganda and agitation proceeding independently of us works in our favor, the more important the organized leadership of social democracy is...." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 9, p 302)

In other words, the expansion in the number of participants in the sociopolitical struggle objectively requires an enhancement of the organizing and guiding role of communist parties. We see a confirmation of this constantly, everywhere, primarily wherever spontaneous mass movements emerge. If such movements lack a reference point, they either end up in a blind alley and fizzle out without result, or find themselves lured along a false path leading away from the goals of real social progress.

At this point we come to another feature of the present stage of our age that also gives rise to the need for further growth in the communist movement's role and influence.

The last few decades have been marked by an acceleration of mankind's movement along the path from capitalism to socialism. It is well known that this movement is extremely uneven. Its forms are becoming increasingly varied. Its very process is becoming more complex in many respects. Nonetheless, this movement is unstoppable. Mankind's yearning for socialism is growing.

And this is quite understandable. As society develops, there arise more and more problems which, if they are not solved or if their solution is delayed, could produce truly dangerous consequences for all mankind; and yet these problems are not being solved as a result of the continuing dominance of capitalist production relations over a considerable part of our planet.

Capitalism, the system which, to use K. Marx' words, forces "both individuals and entire peoples to travel a difficult path of blood and dirt, privation and oppression" ("Works" Vol 9, p 228), has now really become not only a brake on historical development but also a threat to the very existence of human society. This is what generates the growing, albeit in most cases still unfocused [stikhiynyy], thirst of growing numbers of people for changes in the existing order.

But it is a question not only of the masses' subjective desire to change a state of affairs profoundly contrary to their vital interests. It is also a question of the fact that the objective material preconditions for socialism have ripened on a worldwide scale and, as far as the developed capitalist countries are concerned, have long been "over-ripe". All the shifts that have occurred over the last few decades in capitalism's production forces and production relations (progress in the socialization of production, social polarization, growth in the masses of hired labor and primarily the proletariat, and so on) are living proof of this.

Nevertheless, neither the existence of objective preconditions for socialism nor the masses' instinctive desire for changes is sufficient to implement the transition to socialism. History has proved: This transition cannot occur spontaneously. What is needed here is purposeful and organized activity by the masses and the will, readiness, and ability to overthrow capitalism by revolutionary means (in one form or another) and build the new, socialist society in its place. Especially as the Old World is conducting in a highly active and organized fashion a "crusade" to retain its positions, a "crusade" against socialism and the masses' growing desire for a socialist order.

A most important condition and precondition for preparing the masses for the forthcoming decisive battles for socialism is an enhancement of the role and influence of communist parties. "We see the INDEPENDENT and implacably Marxist party of the revolutionary proletariat," V.I. Lenin wrote, "as the sole guarantee of socialism's victory and as the road to victory that wanders least." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 9, p 275) These words of Lenin's fully retain their significance nowadays. They will also retain it in the future.

III

Finally, there is one more feature of our time which objectively determines the growing need for an increase in the strength and influence of the communist movement: the danger of nuclear war and the necessity to do everything possible to prevent it. The activity of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, the arms race which it is building up, and the open preparations for nuclear war daily provide increasingly convincing proof of this task's burning urgency.

The antiwar, antinuclear, and antimissile struggle is the distinctive feature of the present stage of the masses' social activeness in the widest sense of the word. But, as K.U. Chernenko and A. Cunhal stressed, "the communists, who represent the most active and creative force of modern mankind -- the working class -- are still the most consistent fighters for mankind's salvation."

What determines their specific role in the antiwar struggle? Primarily the fact that the communist parties, which are guided by the scientific theory of social development, are capable of accurately finding their bearings in a situation and determining the correct ways of struggle against the military threat. Also, on the other hand, the fact that, being the organized, disciplined vanguard of the workers movement, these parties are capable of giving a lead to the most conscious section of the working class and involving in the antiwar struggle other forces which are prepared for this.

V.I. Lenin attached great importance to the communists' activeness in the cause of defending peace. "Special antimilitarist propaganda," he wrote, "must be conducted all the more vigorously in that instances of interference by military force in labor's struggle against capital are becoming more frequent and the importance of militarism not only in the proletariat's present struggle but also in the future -- at the moment of the social revolution -- is increasingly obvous." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 17, p 192)

Although these words were spoken more than 7 decades ago, they remain topical today. The practical experience of recent times confirms this. It shows that the cause of peace is gaining especially firm positions wherever their influence among the working class is based on class consistency.

Of course, only the most general reasons necessitating the further growth of the communist movement's strength and influence have been mentioned here. It would at the same time be possible to list more concrete and specific reasons applying separately to socialist, capitalist, and developing countries.

For example, speaking about the socialist countries, the most important factors for enhancing the role and significance of communist parties there, as K.U. Chernenko has written, are "the increase in the scope and complexity of the tasks of communist building, which require a higher level of political and organizational leadership." ("Selected Speeches and Articles," Moscow, 1984, p 373)

The need for growth in the role of communist parties in the developed capitalist countries stems from the deepening of social contradictions, the growth of mass protest against oppression by the monopolies, and the need to give correct reference points to these feelings and impulses and counteract the reactionary, bourgeois-reformist, and also social-reformist attempts to deflect this mass protest along a path leading to a strengthening of the capitalist state's foundations.

Finally, the need to build up the role and influence of revolutionary parties in the developing countries is increasing as the processes of the formation of the proletariat as an independent and creative revolutionary force deepen and as the anti-imperialist struggle and at the same time imperialism's attack on the peoples striving for freedom intensify.

The growth and development of revolutionary-democratic parties with a Marxist-Leninist orientation in the developing countries is a specific manifestation of this need.

IV

A legitimate question arises: Does the present state of the international communist movement correspond to the lofty requirements of the times, and is the movement ready, taking into account all the complexities in its development at the present stage, to answer "the call of history" and increase its role and its influence on the development of world events? In our view -- yes. The most important evidence of this is the real growth of the strength and influence of communist and workers parties over the last few decades, which has already been mentioned.

Nevertheless, in order to scale new and even greater heights, it is necessary to ensure one, so to speak, preliminary condition: to achieve the further strengthening of the communist parties themselves. But how is the "strengthening of communist parties" to be understood? What specific issues come to the forefront here? In the most general terms, the fraternal parties single out four main factors in this connection.

There is the enhancement of the communists' scientifically substantiated ideological commitment -- in other words, the intensification and deepening of the communist parties' theoretical work on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the rebuffing of any hostile attacks on our teaching; the instruction of communists in the principles of the teaching; and the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas among the masses and primarily among the working class.

There is the organizational strengthening of communist parties, in other words, the further consolidation of the principle of democratic centralism, which has been tested by life, and the constant application of that principle -- closely combined with loyalty to Marxist-Leninist ideology, of course.

There is the activation of the policy of alliances followed by the fraternal parties, in other words, the practical implementation of the ability to expand the influence of socialist ideas beyond the confines of the working class and mobilize increasingly broad masses in the struggle for social progress. Of course, these goals can be attained only by ensuring the independent, vanguard role of communists in each such alliance.

There is, finally, the strengthening of communists' solidarity on an international scale and the consolidation, in particular, of interaction by the communist parties of the socialst countries and all other countries in the world; active support by all communists for the revolutionary detachments being subjected to especially strong pressure by reaction; and, of course, the broadest possible cooperation among fraternal parties in the struggle against the threat of war.

To sum up, the combination of unshakable Marxist-Leninist ideological commitment, precise organization and discipline, and active and essentially revolutionary work among the masses, and consistent internationalism does ensure the life of a communist party as a party of the new Leninist type.

It is true that in some countries recently there has been quite frequent expression of the view that the term "party of the new type" has become obsolete. At times people say that what is needed now is no longer a party of the Leninist type but some kind of a "new party," "broadly open to the masses." Essentially, however, all these concepts boil down to one thing: to advise to reject precise, class criteria and approaches, the Marxist-Leninist ideological foundation, and proletarian internationalism.

It is legitimate to ask: What would be left then of the communist parties? Recommendations like the ones mentioned above are in reality a call backward rather than forward, a call to transform the communist parties into parties of the old, social democratic type. And yet these parties have already traversed a long path and have proved by their own experience that this road leads neither to revolution nor to socialism. It does not ensure the solutions of the fundamental problems perturbing the working masses.

Even K. Marx and F. Engels, in the last years of their lives, sensed the need for parties of a new, truly proletarian, revolutionary nature. Precisely such a party was formed for the first time in history by V.I. Lenin at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress in 1903. And all the real successes of the workers movement, the successes which it has achieved since that time, have been achieved precisely by such Leninist parties -- new parties radically different from the social democratic-type parties.

Of course, these new parties, having once emerged, have been incessantly accumulating revolutionary experience, developing themselves, and improving their organizational forms, their strategy, and their tactics. But they have remained and remain parties of the new type, parties waging a consistent struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people, for socialism.

"...We Soviet Communists," K.U. Chernenko said at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "are sincerely gratified that in the struggle for the peaceful future and progress of mankind we march arm in arm with millions of our class brothers, with the numerous detachments of the world communist and workers movement. Being unsweringly loyal to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we treat with ardent sympathy and deep respect the struggle waged by our foreign comrades for the interests and rights of the working people, and we see our duty in comprehensively strengthening the bonds linking us."

The communist parties and the communist movement as a whole comprise the paramount factor of social prograss. To strengthen these parties, develop their interaction, and strengthen the communist movement also means to advance the common cause of the international working class, the cause of peace and socialism.

MORE ON LIGACHEV DEPARTURE FOR SOFIA MEETING

PM041252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Attend the Conference"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Y.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Sofia 28 May to attend the routine conference of the Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties who deal with questions of party organizational work. The delegation consists of Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and I.A. Shvets, leader of a group of consultants at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee; P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and V.F. Beresnev, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR D. Zhulev was among those seeing the delegation off.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by G. Atanasov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials.

USSR ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov was also among the welcoming party.

AVERCHENKO WRITES ON CEMA'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

PM041517 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 28 May First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word article by B. Averchenko under the heading "Intensifying Collaboration; CEMA Today." The article, which marks CEMA's 35th anniversary, asserts:

"Socialist economic integration has become a powerful and stable factor in the community states' all-around development.

"The path the CEMA countries have traveled has convincingly confirmed that the most important condition for their achievements, alongside national efforts, is fraternal collaboration, the pooling of efforts and resources to resolve common problems, and their readiness to consider each other's interests and to make their own substantial contribution to the consolidation of the entire community's might. Within the CEMA framework there was implemented for the first time in history the genuine democratization of international relations based on equality, voluntariness, mutual advantage, and mutual aid. CEMA's 35th anniversary is graphic evidence of the great strength and vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism."

Averchenko then notes that the CEMA countries account for one-third of all world industrial output and goes on:

"Bourgeois propaganda and the organizers and inspirers of the 'psychological warfare' against the socialist world unleashed by the imperialist reaction under Washington's diktat are trying with all their might to discredit the community countries' achievements and are concocting stories about the critical state of their economy. But life itself refutes these fabrications. Suffice it to say that the national income of the socialist countries united in CEMA has increased over 8.6 percent since 1950 and industrial production has increased 14 times over."

Declaring that the CEMA countries' living standards are improving and that they have resolved the employment problem, the article states that "even under the complex conditions of recent years, the economy of the CEMA countries has not only withstood the difficulties caused by the sharp deterioration in the world market situation and by the United States' discriminatory measures and imperialism's intensifying aggression but is also continuing to advance more rapidly than the economy of the industrially developed capitalist countries."

Having cited examples of the CEMA countries' successes in industry and agriculture, Averchenko says that "the CEMA countries are continuing successfully to build up their economic and scientific and technical potential, ensuring the dynamic development of their national economies."

He concludes: "The strength of the socialist countries lies in their unity and cohesion. Intensifying collaboration in the economy and other spheres of life, the fraternal states are revealing more fully the advantages of socialism as the leading social system and are strengthening their positions in the international arena, acting as the decisive force in the struggle for peace, progress, and the peoples' security."

KULIKOV ATTENDS PACT EXERCISES IN POLAND

PM050849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Planned Exercise"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun -- The planned command and staff exercises of Warsaw Pact armies, "Summer-84," are taking place in the northwestern part of Poland under the leadership of General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish national defense minister. PAP has reported that the operational staffs participating in the exercises have been visited by Army General W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish National Defense Committee.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has arrived at the exercises.

Exercises End

LD051813 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The allied command and staff communications exercises "Summer-84" have now ended. The exercises contributed to increasing the operational and tactical readiness of officers, encouraged further cooperation between higher level staff, improved the joint actions of the allies, and strengthened brotherhood-in-arms. The staff and units taking part in the exercises are now returning to their permament deployment areas.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE HELD IN VILNIUS

LD311503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A conference of agricultural specialists from the CEMA member countries is taking place in Vilnius at the Lithuanian Research Institute of Agricultural Economics. The conference is being attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. The conference was opened by Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture and leader of the Soviet delegation.

The conference is discussing the improvement of planning and economic incentives for agricultural production. The delegations from the CEMA member countries will also familiarize themselves with the structure and practical activities of the Lithuanian Institute of Agricultural Economics and visit kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOVIET INITIATIVES, NATO SESSION

PM051342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Directed Toward the Future

Our country and the other socialist community states are advancing with confident steps along the path of the peaceful building of a new life and the comprehensive improvement of a society which has attained the highest level of social progress in world history. Created through the heroic revolutionary gusto and selfless creative and military labor of older generations, this society entrusts its destiny with confidence and hope to young people. "Communism is the youth of the world, and it is up to young people to build that world."

It is beyond doubt that the party's leadership of the youth movement is the paramount condition for, and the most important guarantee of the revolutionary succession of generations in socialist society. And the CPSU indefatigably implements this principle. The All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, which was held in Moscow and at which Comrade K.U. Chernenko delivered a long speech 28 May, is new evidence of this.

"We can and must make our society one which accords in everything with the highest, most exacting ideas about socialism," he said. "The ideas which were scientifically substantiated by Marx, Engels, and Lenin; the ideas which inspire working people and the people's masses throughout the world to struggle for socialism."

To live, work, and struggle in the Leninist manner -- this is how it is possible briefly to describe the great complex and responsible tasks set before the Komsomol and all Soviet young people.

The participants in the 29-30 May Sofia Conference of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties in charge of questions on party organizational work exchanged opinions and experiences on questions of party leadership of youth organizations and on urgent problems of work with young people in their countries.

It was stated at the conference that under the conditions of the growing scale and complexity of the tasks of socialist creation, the increasing tension in the international arena, and the two systems' sharp confrontation, ever greater significance is attached to the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of young people and the fostering in them of an active life stance and responsibility for the present and the future of peace and socialism. The speeches also pointed out that youth leagues make a substantial contribution to the development and deepening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation among the peoples of the socialist community countries.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's 31 May meeting with T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who arrived in the USSR on a short friendly visit, was a graphic example of such friendship and cohesion among the fraternal socialist states. During their talks the two party and state leaders declared their unbending determination to continue the struggle to avert the danger of thermonuclear war and to strengthen peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

On 1 June, Todor Zhivkov participated in the ceremonial opening in Moscow of a Bulgarian national exhibition in connection with the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The entire essence of this exhibition, which recreates an impressive picture of the successes achieved by the country over the years of people's power, is directed to the future, toward still more glorious achievements. Just as the thoughts and deeds of the working people of all the countries of the mighty and the daily strengthening community of socialist states -- the reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security -- are directed toward the future.

Call From Moscow

Hypocritical moans are constantly issued from the pages of a number of major bourgeois newspapers which echo offficial Washington: "Moscow has decided to freeze relations and contacts with the West." That is, they are blaming others for that which is their own fault. Seeking to deceive the public and mislead people who are alarmed at the exacerbation of the international situation, they are trying to send the antiwar actions of the masses along a false trail.

Here they cover up and hush up obvious and indisputable facts which attest to just the opposite, to our country's dynamic and consistent policy aimed at actively seeking ways to strengthen peace and to broaden cooperation among states with different social systems.

However, one has only to turn, for example, to the events of last week, and the latter-day myth about a "freeze in relations" will burst like a soap bubble.

These days our country is host to a parliamentary delegation from Spain. The head of the delegation presented to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the "Gold Medal of the Senate of the Spanish Cortes Generales." This award is conferred upon heads of state for outstanding services, above all in the cause of defending peace.

Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden paid an official visit to the USSR. As a result of the meetings and talks which took place, the Australian guest was able to see for himself that the Soviet Union advocates the expansion of stable, fruitful relations with Australia in diverse spheres.

R. al-Asad, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a friendly visit to our country this week. The fruitful development of Soviet-Syrian relations was noted with satisfaction during the talks with the Soviet leadership.

But, of course, not only questions on the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and a particular country were touched on during these, as well as a number of other, conversations and talks held recently in Moscow. Problems of the present situation both in the world as a whole and in a number of areas on the planet were discussed. Here the Soviet leadership set forth over and over again a constructive and realistic program for eliminating the military danger, which hangs over mankind through the fault of imperialism's most reactionary forces, and for strengthening world peace.

It was also invariably pointed out that the way to resolve this chief task today -- to improve the international situation and to create an atmosphere of trust -- is inseparably linked with curbing the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union, as is known, has put forward in this sphere a package of far-reaching, specific proposals which have elicited a profound response and approval from the broadest international public circles.

This is evidenced, in particular, by the declaration which the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden addressed to all nuclear powers last week, calling on them, as the Soviet Union has previously done repeatedly, to halt the further buildup of nuclear weapons, to freeze nuclear arsenals, and to immediately begin substantial reductions of them. Thus, the ideas and proposals set forth in the declaration by six states representing different parts of the world proceed in the same direction as our country's peace initiatives, which were confirmed with new force in the Soviet Government statement published 2 June.

He who has ears will hear. But no, the Washington leaders, who are irresponsibly toying with mankind's destiny, do not want to hear the peace-loving call from Moscow.

"Signal From Washington"

This week NATO's spring jubilee session was held in the American capital at the foreign ministers level. Western propaganda organs were tirelessly trumpeting about it by way of publicity long before it began. Devoted to the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic alliance, it was meant, if we are to believe certain newspaper oracles, to demonstrate the "peacemaking aspirations" of this military-political bloc and the masters of the White House who control it.

What is more, some "signal from Washington" of the present U.S. Administration's readiness to take real steps to normalize the extremely aggravated world situation with the blessing of the Atlantic allies was impatiently awaited. According to the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, for example, the session was to discuss "the prospects for a more constructive dialogue with the socialist countries." West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote of "a new political course with regard to the Soviet Union," which would be formulated at the Washington session.

What naivety! Reality laughed cruelly at those luckless forecasts. The considerations of the propaganda show of the theme of "love of peace" were relegated to the background by the NATO leaders as soon as they totally failed to get the better of the continuing sedition in the Atlantic ranks.

Washington was irritated, in particular, by Bonn, which sought at the last minute before the session, so REUTERS testifies, to make amendments to the previously prepared final documents so that they would contain "constructive steps aimed at improving East-West relations." In this connection, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz retorted in a tough tone: There is no point, he said, in "taking up ministers' time with editing documents," and they must be afforded "total freedom" at the session for a broad unofficial exchange of opinions.

It can be seen from Western news agency and press reports what this "broad exchange" developed into. The U.S. representatives and some of their closest myrmidons literally twisted the arms of the Netherlands, demanding that its government finally resolve to deploy American nuclear missiles in the country despite protests from the overwhelming majority of the country's population. On this issue crude pressure was brought to bear on Italy, whose prime minister recently touched on the need to "freeze" the further buildup of "Euromissiles."

To the accompaniment of standard shouts about the "Soviet threat" U.S. Vice President Bush and, at the conclusion of the session, also President Reagan himself demanded that its participants considerably increase armaments and unquestioningly fulfill the planned schedule for the nuclear missiles' deployment in West Europe.

Thus, the "signal from Washington" turned out to be the same old hawkish screeching of militarists and champions of the hegemonist imperialist policy "from a position of strength."

This was why, at precisely the same time as the Washington session was still only concluding its rather ignominious work, thousands upon thousands of Dutch inhabitants had already held one more mighty protest demonstration against the imposition of suicidal missiles on them. The force of that truly nationwide protest proved so great that the very day after the NATO session closed, the Dutch Government adopted a decision in emergency session to refuse the deployment of American missiles in the country at the present time.

This is why a mass protest movement against the American President's visit to Ireland, which began at the end of the week, surfaced with such great force in that country. "Is it possible," Prof (J.) Murphy, a prominent Irish public figure, said in this connection, "to show hospitality to someone who cherishes morbid ideas about unleashing a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe and who is increasingly insistently demanding increased spending on the arms race? President Reagan bears the main burden of responsibility for the present round of the cold war."

Well, the "signal from Washington" has been evaluated quite realistically here, as it has been throughout the world.

MOSCOW ON NATO SESSION, REAGAN TRIP, VICTORY DAY

LD011113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The NATO Council session at the foreign affairs ministers' level of the member-countries of this aggressive bloc has ended in Washington. During the 3-day session, the Washington administration exerted pressure on its allies with a view to making them unreservedly follow its militaristic course.

The final communique on the session reaffirms that NATO intends to continue to carry out policy from a position of strength in relation to the Soviet Union, and, by the way, they could not manage without the routine demagogy, the already standard words about NATO allegedly striving to improve relations with Moscow.

Having received in the White House those taking part in the session, President Reagan said that the United States is allegedly ready for negotiations and has gone its half way in this direction. I would say more than half, for its nuclear first-strike missiles have been deployed literally at the threshold and the very borders of the socialist countries.

The Washington administration head's 10-day trip to Europe starts today. Reagan's tour envisages a visit to Ireland, France, and Great Britain, where there will be a meeting at summit level between seven capitalist countries of the West. Judging by an AFP report, in his trip, Reagan is setting himself the same tasks as at the NATO Council in Washington: to consolidate the U.S. leading role as the leader of the Western world. In other words, both the leading actor and the scenario remain the same: to frighten the Western Europeans even more with the Soviet military threat and make the hesitant unreservedly follow the White House's militaristic course.

This time the stage will be different. This part will be played by Normandy, the region of France where the second front in Europe was opened in 1944. The West wants to turn the 40th anniversary of this event, which is marked on 6 June, into a large-scale propagandist and militaristic show, with NATO troops landing on Normandy beaches.

The aim of this political spectacle is to convince people, mainly the young people in Western Europe who hardly know the history of World War II, of the allegedly leading role the Anglo-American allies played in the struggle with fascism. Victory Day on 9 May has, by the way, been passed over in complete silence in the United States of America.

An AFP correspondent's reports from the town of Bayeux, Northern France, testify to the fact that they are not trying to consign the past to oblivion only in America: Bayeux was liberated from the German fascist troops on the first day of Operation Overlord. It is striking over the fact that former Nazi warriors have been invited to Bayeux, together with British and American veterans of World War II. Moreover, Harmel, former commander of the 10th SS Division, who headed a group of about 90 Wehrmacht veterans, has been given a medal of honor by the town's authorities as a soldier who took part in the events of 40 years ago.

W. EUROPE-U.S. DIFFERENCES AT LONDON SUMMIT NOTED

Maslennikov Notes U.S. Pressure

LD060630 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 6 TASS -- Confronted with a tangle of complex financial, trade, and economic problems, complicated by a growth of social tensions in most of the European countries, the leaders of the "Seven" will, apparently, again gravitate towards demonstrating "unity" and "common interests" in the fields most acceptable to them, PRAVDA's correspondent in London Arkadiy Maslennikov points out, analysing the situation on the eve of the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist countries. British journalists close to government circles, the author of the article points out, predict that the participants in the meeting may, for example, issue a statement condemning "international terrorism."

Other declarations of a political character are also being prepared. At the NATO Council session in Washington late in May, representatives of the countries which are to attend the London meeting were intensively pressured so that they should under no circumstances deviate from the line taken by the Reagan administration on issues of the nuclear arms race and East-West relations.

The foreign ministers of France, Britain, and some other countries, the article says, were masterminded so that their countries join in the direct military interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf states, which is planned by Washington.

The Soviet correspondent quotes H. Reiss, a commentator of the London newspaper STANDARD, as expressing the view that the upcoming meeting will be, by far, more in the nature of politics and publicity to demonstrate at least some past successes, than be concerned with the economy, where the results range between insignificant and nonexistent.

This is certainly not to mean, A. Maslennikov stresses, that there are no differences in the political field between the leaders of the Western countries arriving in London. It is generally known, for example, that many West Europeans are horrified to see how the present Washington administration destroys the fundamentals of peaceful coexistence, of detente, trade-economic, and other East-West cooperation.

Economic Problems Viewed

LD052227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 5 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] To return to the forthcoming London meeting of heads of state and governments of the seven leading capitalist powers, one cannot fail to note the fact even the Western press has a very sceptical attitude toward this event. Observers are pointing out that once again the members of the Big Seven will be forced to devote their main attention to the economic difficulties which the Western world is experiencing. Virtually no one nourishes hopes that any weighty results can be achieved at the London meeting.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST thinks that the conference of Western leaders will degenerate into the ritual solemn promise which is then consigned to complete oblivion. In the opinion of the paper the main results of the last two meetings were just quarrels and rebukes. Something similar is expected from the London talks too -- the contradictions which divide the Western partners are already too deep.

Particular dissatisfaction is aroused by the economic policy of the United States, which does not take the interests of its allies into account. The Reagan administration continues to maintain high bank interest rates and these are leading to an outflow of capital from Western Europe to the United States and undermining the economy of Western European countries, which are already experiencing hard times.

Nor is there unity among the private traders of the capitalist Seven on matters of East-West relations. The West Europeans do not agree with the intention of the White House to impose a trade war with the Soviet Union using the introduction of various kinds of embargoes and sanctions. Such a course harms their own economic interests. As one London observer noted with irony: President Reagan is trying to explain to his allies how the world, in his opinion, should develop. And they are trying to explain to him how the world is in fact developing.

ZUBKOV ON DUTCH DECISION TO DELAY NATO MISSILES

LD022326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 2 Jun 84

[From "International Review" program, presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] I shall speak about the sharp criticism to which Holland was subjected at the NATO Council session.

The cause is always the same: Holland's lack of willingness to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in its country. Today an important report came out of The Hague, that the Dutch Government had decided not to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles first-strike weapons, that is, 48 U.S. cruise missiles, at present.

This decision is in effect until the start of 1988 and has to be endorsed by the Parliament. True, this is not a categorical rejection. The government decision contains a number of provisos which makes the question of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Holland's territory dependent on the outcome of negotiations on nuclear weapons.

The Dutch Government had no sooner announced its decision when the cry from Washington followed. This decision clearly caused irritation on the part of Reagan administration. The U.S. State Department expressed its disappointment in a special statement issued on the occasion, and at the same time clearly made it understood that it intends to continue to exert crude pressure on the Dutch Government.

The statement emphasises threateningly that consultations with Holland will continue. Washington is afraid that the Dutch Government's decision will provoke a kind of chain reaction and lead to a review of the position of those European countries on the territory of which the deployment of U.S. missiles has already begun.

In the form of an ultimatum the State Department has announced to those countries that the decisions on the missiles must be carried out in full accordance with the planned schedule. It is worth noting that the Dutch Government made its decision under the influence of a broad-based and active anti-missile movement.

This movement enjoys the support of members of Parliament, political leaders, and many organisations, including trade unions. The forms of struggle are various: peace marches, meetings, strikes. And one of the latest of these at the Air Force base in Woensdrecht, which has been chosen as a possible site for the deployment of missiles, was attended at once by 10,000 musicians. These were professional musicians as well as amateurs who came from the whole country. A quite new, unusual form of protest at the plans to deploy U.S. cruise missiles.

The initiators of this unusual demonstration decided to act, as they stated, in the spirit of a well-known tradition or legend of the Jericho trumpets which caused the walls of the whole town to fall down.

PUBLIC DEMANDS SPAIN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

LD052149 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Last Sunday in Madrid and other Spanish cities, there were large pro-peace demonstrations which marched under the slogans: "No to NATO'" "U.S. Bases Out'" "Referendum Yes, Euromissiles No." Half a million people took part in the antimilitary marches. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The action program of those taking part in the antimilitary demonstrations is focused on the most important thing, that which worries and concerns public opinion; that is, Spain's security. The aggressive nature of the Atlantic community's policy and Spain's presence in this bloc cause well-founded alarm among many Spanish people. According to opinion polls, about 70 percent of Spanish people believe that the country's membership in NATO was not in the least dictated by the interests of Spain's security but rather by political motives for alliance between Spanish Atlanticists -- who counted on the support of their policy by Washington -- and the Atlantic alliance.

The Spanish people cannot remain indifferent to the blatant pressure applied by the Reagan administration which is trying to drag the country into NATO's military organization with all the dangerous consequences that result from it. When U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was in Madrid, he said openly that Spain's presence in the Atlantic community represents its consequent integration into NATO. FRG Chancellor Kohl said the same thing during his official visit. For that reason, the Spanish people, responsible for the destiny of their native land, demand the withdrawal of their country from the Atlanticist bloc.

The issue of holding of a national referendum on NATO continues to be a burning issue. At a press conference in Madrid, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez repeated his Cabinet's intention to hold this referendum. The leader of the governing Socialist Party said that the date for this will be decided in December this year before the ordinary congress of the Socialist Party.

In the meantime, there are politicians in Spain who say there is no need for a speedy holding of the referendum because this would be a serious obstacle to Spain's admission into the EEC and would hinder the achievement of a solution to the issue of Gibraltar with Great Britain. Furthermore, they also say that the referendum and the result of it should not be mandatory for the government and that the latter has the right to merely take the wishes of the Spanish people into account and nothing more. These statements by Spanish Atlanticists can only be described as intrigues which are in conflict with the electoral promises of the Socialist to hold a referendum in which millions of Spaniards would decide if Spain should be in the Atlantic bloc or not.

This was underscored by the National Committee for Peace and Disarmament which revealed the Atlanticists' tricks and called on trade union, youth, feminist, and pacifist organizations to hold anti-NATO marches, to organize the collection of signatures with the demand for a speedy holding of the referendum on NATO.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS MEET SET FOR BULGARIA

LD060958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0747 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jun (TASS) -- Speaking at a press conference here, Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, said that the Olympic movement has long traditions in Bulgaria and that a number of major competitions in the country are to be dedicated to the 90th anniversary of this movement. Mentioned among them were international contests, which will allow sportsmen from socialist countries, who have been forced to refuse to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics as a result of the antisocialist campaign in the United States, to demonstrate their high degree of sporting skill.

Sportsmen from various states will be able to take part in these competitions, the dates of which are currently being fixed with international federations, which will be hosted by the socialist countries. They will be held mainly in the second half of August. Plans are being drawn up to hold competitions in Bulgaria: weightlifting in Varna and free-style wrestling and callisthenics [khudozhestvennaya gimnastika] in Sofia. The world championship in acrobatics [sportivnaya akrobatika] will also be held in the Bulgarian capital.

MEMBERS OF L.A. 'BAN THE SOVIETS' GROUP CONDEMNED

LD051829 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 5 Jun 84

["Who Set the Trap and How in Los Angeles" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius, June 5 TASS -- During the past few years, passions around the Olympic Games have been far removed from sport. The U.S. President and other top American politicians have begun to put spikes in the wheels of the Olympic movement. Athletes of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have decided not to participate in the Los Angeles games because of violations of the Olympic Charter and because of U.S. President Reagan's policy of whipping up international tension. All this is pointed out in an article published by the newspaper TIESA ("THE TRUTH") in Soviet Lithuania.

The Olympic fever in the United States, the author of the article says, has caught up first and foremost with businessmen, who have sensed a new source of profit. For the first time in Olympic history the organization of the games has been entrusted to private persons. The self-assured (perhaps, with good reason) chairman of the organizing committee, Mr. Peter Ueberroth, has stated that the games will not lose money.

They will even make a profit. Everything possible has been put on sale. Emblems of the games, for instance, can be bought by anyone, from sandwich producers to cigarette manufacturers.

They in Los Angeles were making very strange preparations for welcoming some of the guests. The article says that a coalition calling itself "Ban the Soviets" has been active for quite some time now.

A Mr. Dave Balziger has agreed to lend his name as a front for the coalition and he is the nominal leader of the movement. According to one nationalist newspaper, Dave Balziger is a prominent figure in the business world, a journalist and author of 18 books. Clearly, Mr. Balziger is seeking commercial publicity, nothing more, nothing less. What then about other "Olympic figures," work hands of the "coalition," so to speak?

Perhaps, one of the first to be mentioned is Antanas (Tony) Mazeika, who is making a little business on his Lithuanian origin. Before "jointing the Olympic movement," Mr. Tony was active (as he continues to be) in the so-called "Balts' League." It is a "liberation" business of a new kind.

Yuozas Kojalis, an old hand in the nationalist press and an active figure in defending the "league," has also joined anti-Olympic activities. The "league" has to be defended in earnest because it is fiercely attacked by old-time "liberators" unwilling to share the sandwich, which is thin as it is.

Another figure is Vladas Shakalis, who indeed has "much to do with sport:" When he lived in Lithuania, he subsisted by burglary and one of his "targets" was the flat of the well-known track-and-field athlete Adolfas Alekseyunas, who bettered an Olympic record at the Tokyo games, and his brother.

Latvian and Estonian nationalists participating in the "Ban the Soviets" organization are much the same. However, these grotesque puppets are backed by formidable forces, the forces which wanted to use the Los Angeles games for their dirty political, anti-Soviet business. As for the fact that the "coalition" is made up of the above-mentioned figures and other similar "saviours of the free world," it only shows that honest people do not want to have any part in that venture.

Another active figure in the "coalition" is Yuozas Kojalis. His son Linas, a White House official concerned with ethnic relations, is a fierce anti-Sovieteer. The nationalist press has written that when Linas attended the California State University he was characterized by his fellow students as a downright fascist. That Washington official is also connected with the "Balts' League," representatives of which visited the White House last year, when President Reagan held a political reception for nationalists of East European extraction.

Washington has taken these personalities under its wing. If need be, they are used, as we see, not for some above-the-board activities, but then there is a need for henchmen of all sorts. For want of better ones, those available will do as well, the article says.

CUBA AIN CITED ON L.A. GANGS, PROBABLE CRIME

LD041039 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 4 TASS -- There are more than 400 gangs of every stripe operating in Los Angeles, and six persons are killed and 30 wounded in armed attacks there on the average every day, the Cuban national news agency AIN said in a report on the situation in Los Angeles which is going to host the games of the 23rd Olympiad.

Local authorities in Los Angeles, it said, openly admit their impotence in combating organized crime in that city where any resident can buy firearms for "personal use" just as elsewhere in the United States. AIN quoted an indicative admission by Los Angeles Sheriff Bradley that the Olympic meant big bucks, and the gangs operating in the city would go out of their way to snatch everything they could.

The atmosphere in the conurbation is contaminated not only by industrial discharges but also by political "smog." Everything in the way of preparations has been done in Los Angeles to make the stay of athletes from socialist countries there unbearable, AIN concluded.

DPRK STATEMENT ON OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL NOTES SAFETY

PM061235 KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

["DPRK National Olympic Committee Statement" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (TASS) -- The DPRK National Olympic Committee today took the decision that the republic's sportsmen will not take part in the Log Angeles Olympic Games, so KCNA reports.

"In view of the anticommunist and antisocialist propaganda being put out in the United States on the eve of the Olympics, the National Olympic Committee statement says, many countries have voiced justified concern about the atmosphere in which the games will be taking place. The involvement of politics in the sacred Olympic movement is a flagrant violation of the Olympic Charter. The situation still has not improved, and the DPRK National Olympic Committee believes that, under conditions in which there is a hostile attitude to socialist countries in the United States, there is no guarantee of the safety of Korean sportsmen. Taking these facts into account, the DPRK National Olympic Committee has decided not to send a DPRK sports team to take part in the Summer Olympics."

WEST'S 'DISTORTION' OF WW II HISTORY CRITICIZED

Soviet General Comments

LD251403 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 25 TASS -- The major offensive operations carried out by the Soviet Army in the summer of 1944 pursued the aim not only of freeing a number of western areas of the USSR from the fascists but also of facilitating successful operations by troops of allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, a TASS correspondent was told by Colonel General Ivan Kuzovkov. During the war, he commanded a corps that took part in the Lvov-Sandomia Operation (liberation of western regions of the Soviet Ukraine and the southeast of Poland in July-August 1944).

The great length of the offensive front formed by troops taking part in the Belorussian, Lvov-Sandomir, Jassy-Kishinev, and other operations, he said, forced the enemy to send troops from the west to the Soviet-German front. This was of tremendous importance for the successful landing in Normandy and for the subsequent actions of the allies.

Ivan Kuzovkov recalled that by the autumn of 1944 Soviet troops had reached the border of the USSR along the entire line of the front. The outcome of the war had already been decided by the successful operations of the Soviet Army, the general stressed. The second front opened by Britain and the United States in June 1944 was an important but auxiliary factor. The attempts to exaggerate its importance by some politicians and historians in the West, the general noted, are nothing but a deliberate distortion of the historic fact that the Soviet-German front was the first, main, and decisive front throughout the entire Second World War.

The ruling circles of the United States and Britain themselves provided the answer to the question why these countries had dragged their feet fulfilling their obligations to open the second front.

Having started to pursue an openly hostile policy in respect of the USSR immediately after the war, they showed that they had deliberately made the Soviet people shoulder the hardships of war and hoped to see the Soviet Union bled white.

Ivan Kuzovkov notes that it is under the Reagan administration that the propaganda campaign in the West to justify the policy of those years to delay the opening of the second front has become particularly shrill. By encouraging attempts to distort the aims of the Soviet Army's liberation of a number of European countries Washington is using them to justify its "crusade" against the forces of socialism and the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear missiles that are being aimed by it at its former ally in the anti-Hitler coalition, General Ivan Kuzovkov said.

Soviet Efforts Belittled

LD281054 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 28 TASS -- Bourgeois mass information media have launched a high-pressure, clamorous campaign around the anniversary of the opening of the second front -- the first one was the Soviet-German front -- the campaign where deliberate distortions of history blend together with ill-intentioned lies, Daniil Kraminov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

For eleven months, starting from the first day the second front was opened, the author as a Soviet war correspondent was attached to British-U.S. forces which had landed in Normandy and accompanied them all the way to the rendezvous with the advancing Red Army units in the center of defeated Nazi Germany. War correspondents, whom General Montogomery equated with his staff officers, he recalls, had information about the scale of preparations for a second front.

In stark contradiction with true historical facts, Daniil Kraminov writes, attempts are being made to belittle the contribution made by Soviet Armed Forces to the defeat of Nazi Germany and the importance of the popular anti-fascist resistance in many Western European countries, headed by progressive patriotic forces, Communists, above all. Simultaneously, Daniil Kraminov writes, no efforts or colors are being spared to gloss over the "victories" of U.S. arms which allegedly saved Europe from fascist enslavement. The recent tragic past of the European Continent is being used not for consolidating peace, enhancing security of the peoples living there, or promoting cooperation between them, but for kindling enmity and hatred, for conducting moral preparations for a new, this time, nuclear war, which dooms Europe and the European civilisation to destruction. U.S. "leadership" and a defence system in the form of a "nuclear missile umbrella" are being imposed on Europe.

Without it, it is maintained in Washington, Bonn and London, Western European countries will be unable to preserve their freedom and independence allegedly threatened by the Soviet Union.

This treacherous plan, Daniil Kraminov writes, has been devised for the generation of people who either do not remember or do not know altogether the history of the war started by Hitler's criminal band. It is being carefully concealed from that generation that the culprits of the war, the Nazi, built a formidable war machine thanks to huge financial and material aid from U.S. banks and monopolies; that Chamberlain who thwarted with his "policy of appeasement" the Soviet Union's efforts to set up in Europe a "collective defense" from the fascist aggressor was backed by U.S. Ambassador to London J. Kennedy. Without that aid and open encouragement from reactionary circles of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, the author writes, Hitler would not have dared and could not have possibly undertaken the military adventures which brought untold suffering, sacrifices and destruction to Europe and Germany itself (enabling American monopolies, by the way, to cash in fantastically and the U.S.A. -- to become the strongest industrial and military power of the capitalist world).

IZVESTIYA CITES AFGHAN ULEMA AT AAPSO MEETING

PM041437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov report: "Against the Intrigues of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Algiers -- The Sixth AAPSO Congress is continuing the discussion of questions linked with enhancing the AAPSO's effectiveness in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive actions and for freedom, peace, and progress.

During the break between sessions I spoke to 'Abdol Hamid, member of Afghanistan's Supreme Council of Ulemas.

"A real undeclared war by imperialism against Afghanistan is in progress in my motherland," he said. "The counterrevolution's actions are supported by U.S. imperialism and by some -- sad as it may be to say this -- Muslim countries. This support takes place beneath the slogan of saving Islam, of defending it. This is a lie. Cruelty and false justifications of it cannot leave a real Muslim indifferent. This is why I am in this hall, to tell the people who have come here from all over the world the truth about Afghanistan."

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S., CANADA

LD051520 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 5 TASS -- Zhang Aiping, member of the State Council, minister of defence of the PRC, left Beijing by air for a visit to the United States and Canada. On the way to the USA he is to make a stopover in Paris. He is being accompanied by Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, and by a group of specialists in the field of the combat training of troops and their logistical support. This is the Chinese defence minister's first-ever trip to the USA in the history of the PRC.

IZVESTIYA ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S TALKS IN PARIS

PM060836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Paris"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun -- XINHUA agency reports that Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is visiting France, has had a first round of talks with President F. Mitterrand. During the talks "attention was focused on the international situation and the problem of disarmament in particular."

Speaking in the Hotel de Lassay, the residence of the president of the French National Assembly, the PRC State Council premier said that China is seeking to develop normal relations with all countries "on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "Zhao Ziyang," XINHUA notes, "also expressed the hope on China's behalf that there will be an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations and that good-neighborly relations will be established between the two countries." At the same time, he reiterated China's well-known stance on "the serious obstacles that exist" in relations between the USSR and the PRC.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang tried to apportion equal blame to the USSR and the United States for the deterioration in the world situation, with recourse to the customary Chinese terminology of the "two superpowers."

The PRC State Council premier declared that "China consistently advocates the total banning and destruction of all nuclear arms arsenals." "On behalf of the Chinese Government," he said, "I confirm that China will never make first use of nuclear weapons at any time and in any circumstances, and will never use these weapons against a country which does not have them."

Zhao Ziyang, the agency notes, "proposed to all nuclear powers that they adopt a pledge renouncing the use and the threat of the use of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states or other nuclear powers. However, the Chinese leader did not say a word about the unilateral adoption by the Soviet Union of the pledge renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons and its invitation to other nuclear powers to do likewise.

He also failed to mention the Soviet Union's very important constructive initiatives on the nuclear disarmament issue and, in particular, a nuclear weapons freeze, which have been submitted to the PRC among others.

In journalistic circles, it is being noted that the PRC State Council premier's trip to West Europe is obviously connected with practical aims -- enlisting additional assistance in the implementation of the Chinese modernization program in the form of Western technology and capital from West Europe. It cannot be discounted that Beijing is hoping to exploit differences in the U.S. and West European financial markets, and in particular, the competition factor in spheres such as the power industry and oil extraction.

A number of Western newspapers assert that the trip to West Europe was needed by the Chinese leadership to balance the results of China's talks with the United States on a number of economic and political issues with talks in West Europe designed to in this way demonstrate the Chinese policy's "independence" from the United States and the other "superpower." Beijing continues to claim that the main threat to peace comes from the Soviet Union, and is issuing its standard appeals to the NATO bloc to respond to this "threat" by further improving its arms, including nuclear arms.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF DENG XIAOPING STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 May in its First Edition on page 5 publishes a TASS report entitled "Deng Xiaoping Statement," which has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 3 under the headline "PRC Plans To Station Troops in Hong Kong," and is found to be identical.

SRV RAPS PRC RESOLUTION ON HOANG SA ISLANDS

OW050639 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the NPC session's adoption in Beijing of a resolution concerning the organization of local governments. The inclusion of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands in a Chinese administrative region is a flagrant encroachment on Vietnamese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The statement says: This resolution represents China's attempt to continue its occupation of the islands and to forcibly occupy the Truong Sa Islands.

PRAVDA HITS JAPANESE MARKING OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT

PM041036 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May in its First Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes" entitled "Spiritualist Seance in Kagoshima." It describes the celebrations being held in that Japanese city to mark the 79th anniversary of Admiral Togo's victory over the Russian fleet in the Battle of Tsushima on 27 May 1905, noting the participation of U.S., British, and French diplomats and ships in the celebrations and drawing a parallel between this and the anti-Russian coalition of 1904-1905. The article states: "Why has it been necessary to hold something like a spiritual seance in this city, calling up the spirit of Adm Togo from the other world? And not on the 80th, but the 79th anniversary of the Battle of Tsushima? This odious anniversary is not a chance happening, but a graphic reflection of the militarist trends in modern Japanese reality. The Washington and Tokyo ruling circles are impatient to hitch Japan to the anti-Soviet war chariot. However, this is hindered by the peaceful provisions of the present Constitution. The Nakasone government needed the excursion into history (according to the principle: 'We have forgotten nothing, but learned nothing') in order to still further whip up chauvinist and revanchist sentiments, to sow feelings of enmity toward the Soviet Union, and to use this turbid wave to sweep aside the last obstacles in the way of Japan's rearmament and transformation into an aggressive imperialist power."

NAKASONE REMARKS ON NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY SCORED

LD052259 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Efforts To Justify the Use of Nuclear Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone talking on Monday with leader of the Japanese Social Democrats Hideo Den came out with pronouncements about the use of nuclear weapons that even the Japanese news agency KYODO described as "controversial." In the conversation with Den, who suggested that the fourth principle be added to the three non-nuclear principles, the principle of not using nuclear weapons, Nakasone rejected that proposal, stating that nuclear powers "have a right" to use nuclear weapons at their discretion and that Japan's call not to use nuclear weapons might be assessed as a "violation of their sovereignty" or as "interference in their internal affairs."

It should be recalled that one of Nakasone's predecessors proclaimed the three non-nuclear principles for Japan: Not to produce, not to have, and not to acquire nuclear weapons. They have reflected the attitudes of the Japanese people which has become a victim of the United States' policy of nuclear blackmail and which resolutely demands that nuclear weapons be banned. While saying that they adhere to these principles, Japan's ruling circles, however, cooperate ever closer with the United States in the implementation of Washington's nuclear strategy, are turning Japan into a U.S. nuclear place d'armes.

The present government advances most rapidly in this direction. It was precisely Nakasone who declared at the conference in Williamsburg in favour of the course of the U.S. Administration at disrupting the military balance and creating in Western Europe a place d'armes of aggression against the USSR and its allies by deploying first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It was precisely Nakasone who promised to turn Japan into the United States' "unsinkable aircraft carrier." It is Nakasone who, contrary to what is obvious, asserts that the possession of nuclear weapons does not contradict Japan's constitution. It is precisely he who said the other day that "in case of emergency" the Japanese naval forces are prepared for the holding of joint operations with U.S. warships equipped with cruise nuclear missiles which, he asserts, is necessary for the "effective functioning" of the Japanese-American "security treaty" and "does not contradict" the three non-nuclear principles of Japan.

It is not surprising that the prime minister's latest "controversial" pronouncements on the most topical problem of the present, the question of averting nuclear catastrophe, evoked a sharply critical reaction of the opposition. The Socialist Party of Japan stigmatised the premier's stand as "unworthy" of the head of the government of the country that had been subjected to an atomic bombing.

But they in the Foreign Ministry of Japan took Nakasone's side by asserting that he had only been trying to explain the essence of nuclear weapons of deterrence. According to the explanations of the circles of the ministry, for an "effective functioning" of weapons of nuclear deterrence the enemy should fear a nuclear counterattack, otherwise nuclear deterrence weapons will be nothing more than a "paper tiger."

Indeed, the stand of official Tokyo in the question of non-use of nuclear weapons is unworthy of the country whose people has lived through the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

While the awareness of the need of taking urgent measures to arrest and reverse the nuclear arms race is growing in the world, which is shown patently by a joint declaration of heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, they in Tokyo avoid taking joint measures with other members of the international community with the aim of safeguarding peace and even actually play into the hands of Washington's policy of balancing on the brink of nuclear war.

SEOUL DEMONSTRATIONS PROTEST CHON TU-HWAN RULE

SK060632 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] According to a news report from South Korea, college students' mass demonstrations are continuing there. A large-scale protest demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan authorities, who are maintaining their power only with U.S. support, has taken place in Seoul.

A large number of police troops have been mobilized to quell the college students' demonstrations. Police have taken nearly 60 college students to police stations.

DRA'S KARMAL LAUDS SOVIET AID, HITS U.S. ROLE

LD041141 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 4 TASS -- The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the process of negotiations held by the U.N. with the aim to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. This has been stated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal who answered questions of the weekly NEWSWEEK. He expressed hope that this process would be continued.

After the 1978 revolution, depotic, feudal, and reactionary elements entered in collusion with the military junta of Pakistan, with the U.S., and China. This put in danger the territorial integrity of Afghanistan. We turned for help to our Soviet friends, and they helped us, Babrak Karmals said.

In this connection, touching upon the presence in Afghanistan of the limited Soviet military contingent, B. Karmal said that it was the matter of bilateral relations to be discussed only by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The Soviet contingent arrived at our request, and will be withdrawn at our request, and no one has the right to interfere, he pointed out. If we receive firm guarantees that the interference in our internal affairs will be stopped, naturally, there will be no more need for the presence of the Soviet contingent, he said.

Describing the present-day situation in Afghanistan, B. Karmal pointed out that the government fully controlled the territory of the country. Bandit groupings raid only far-away areas on Afghanistan on rare occasions.

We are not going to start talks with these bandits, Babrak Karmal stressed. They are criminals, murderers who are to blame for setting off explosive devices in 1,800 schools, 10 mosques, and 130 hospitals. 150 clergymen and many thousands of innocent people died at the hands of these bandits. We shall never forgive them those crimes. However, if refugees wish to come back, they are welcome to do it anytime. Tens of thousands of them have already come home, B. Karmal pointed out.

USSR, DRA FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM041528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Greetings Telegrams"]

[Text] In connection with the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the USSR Foreign Ministry and DRA Foreign Ministry exchanged greetings telegrams.

The telegram from the USSR Foreign Ministry notes that Soviet Russia was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, which had freed itself from the shackles of foreign colonial domination, and Afghanistan, in turn, was the first to announce official recognition of the Soviet state. The establishment of Soviet-Afghan diplomatic relations marked the beginning of the development of the friendship and good-neighborliness between our countries which since the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan have been built on the sound basis of the two peoples' revolutionary solidarity.

The telegram expresses confidence that the comprehensive ties and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to loyally serve both countries' interests and the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

The telegram from the DRA Foreign Ministry stresses that the establishment of Afghan-Soviet diplomatic relations was an event of truly historic significance for Afghanistan. Relying on these relations, which were founded on the Leninist principles of friendship, good-neighborliness, mutual respect for national sovereignty, and equality, the Afghan people were able to defend their freedom and independence. Now relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are founded on revolutionary international solidarity; the Afghan people deeply appreciate the assistance the Soviet Union is giving them. The DRA Foreign Ministry also expresses confidence that the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the DRA and the USSR will continue to develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of preserving peace in Asia and throughout the world.

TASS REPORTS INDIAN TROOPS OCCUPY GOLDEN TEMPLE

LD060656 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 6 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reporting:

The government of India has taken resolute measures to restore law and order in Punjab State, the site of terrorist and separatist actions for many months now. After a fierce gunbattle last night troops entered the "Golden Temple" in Maritsar and some other religious places which the anti-national elements have lately turned into their strongholds. More than 700 extremists surrendered. The list of arrested includes Harchand Singh Longowal, chairman of the Akali Dal Party, several other leaders of the party which led the anti-government campaign. Army units seized large quantities of Western-manufactured weapons.

Curfew is in force in the cities of Punjab State, and streets are patrolled by troops. A special order clamps rigid restrictions on the travel of foreign nationals to Punjab. According to press reports, Western tourists, businessmen, and other travellers more than once acted as liaison men between the extremists and U.S. and Pakistani special services.

INDIA'S GANDHI URGES END TO NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

LD051826 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 5 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India has come out in favour of taking immediate measures to bring about an end to the nuclear arms race unleashed by the Reagan administration.

When receiving a group of journalists from the FRG today, she stated that it is essential to put an end to the build-up of nuclear arsenals and to freeze nuclear arms as the first step on the way to complete disarmament. Negotiations aimed at eliminating the existing systems of weapons can be held after that, Indira Gandhi said.

The prime minister categorically rejected assertions that appeared in Western mass media of late to the effect that Indian possesses nuclear weapons.

INDIAN CP CHIEF RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AWARD

LD052245 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, Jun 5 TASS -- A ceremony has been held at the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi in honour of Rajeshwara Rao, prominent figure of the Indian and international communist and workers' movement, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The USSR's Ambassador V.N. Rykov read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and presented Rajeshwara Rao with the Order of People's Friendship. The presentation ceremony was attended by members of the Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India and prominent CPI figures.

Expressing cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and personally to Konstantin Chernenko for the high assessment of his activity, Rajeshwara Rao said: This is a great event not only for me, but also for entire our party. The Communist Party of India, despite all difficulties, has for years been carrying high the banner of Marxism-Leninism. I joined the CPI under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, immortal ideas of Vladimir I. Lenin and immense successes accomplished by the world's first socialist state -- the land of the soviets. We, in India, have always showed great respect towards the Soviet Union, since the USSR is a beacon for all working people of the entire world. The Soviet Union has always helped India. Fruitful Soviet-Indian cooperation covers many branches of economy, science, and technology. We are sure that it will invariably expand for the benefit of the peoples of our countries.

Today, when the world is threatened with nuclear conflagration, the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to prevent this disaster, the general secretary of the CPI National Council stressed. Each patriotically-minded Indian, who cherishes peace on earth, backs the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives directed at curbing the arms race and frustrating the designs of American war-mongers.

SRV CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

OW051616 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 5 -- A delegation of the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, arrived in Moscow Saturday on a friendship visit.

It was welcomed at the airport by V.P. Torushin, secretary of the Moscow Party Committee; E.E. Biryukov, vice chairman of the Moscow Soviet; and other officials.

In the morning of June 4, the Hanoi guests were received by V.V. Grishin, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Party Committee.

V.V. Grishin extolled the fine relations between the parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the capital cities of Moscow and Hanoi in particular, and renewed the Soviet Union's firm support for the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and national defence. He expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the two capitals would be further strengthened and the Hanoi party delegation's visit to Moscow would be crowned with fine success.

Tran Tan, in reply, thanked the Soviet party and people, the Moscow population in particular, for their great assistance to Vietnam, especially to the capital of Hanoi. He paid high tribute to the strong and timely support and assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people in their current fight against Chinese aggression.

Talks have been held between delegations of Hanoi and Moscow. The two sides informed each other of the situation in the two capital cities relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the party committees' congresses, exchanged experience in economic construction and other fields, and worked out measures to promote comprehensive cooperation between the two twin cities.

SRV CP GROUP'S 23 MAY-1 JUNE VISIT REPORTED

PM051417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] headed by Dao Duy Tung, chief of the CPV Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, visited the Soviet Union 23 May through 1 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPV.

The Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in ideological work and with the activities of the mass media. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Information Departments, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the PRAVDA Editorial Board, TASS, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and visited a number of party committees and production enterprises.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it, which were attended by Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

LPDR WAR VETERANS DELEGATION PAYS MAY VISIT

PM050904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Laos"]

[Text] A delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic State Committee for Social Affairs and War Veterans, headed by the committee's deputy chairman, Boun-Gnang Sakounsouk, was in our country 17 through 28 May at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

During its visit, the delegation was received by Aviation Colonel General N.P. Dagayev, deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and A.F. Malov, the committee's executive secretary. The guests were familiarized with the organization and activity of the committee and its Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev departments and had warm meetings with workers from Moscow and Leningrad plants.

The delegation was received by V.P. Barybin, RSFSR deputy minister of social security.

The delegation members laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider at the Kremlin Wall.

LPDR REPORTED PREPARING FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION

LD311542 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Hanoi, May 31 TASS -- As reported by the KPL agency, a commission for preparing the draft of the country's first constitution has been formed in the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

The commission is headed by the president of the country, Souphanouvong. Serving on the commission also are representatives of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, state bodies, and mass public organisations. Proceeding from a study of the present political, social, and economic situation in the country and also from the experience of others, their task is to work out the text of the constitution which will then be submitted to a countrywide discussion.

The Laotian People's Democratic Republic is a young, independent state in Southeast Asia that is confidently advancing along the road of socialist construction. In the years of people's power, the erstwhile backward Laos achieved noticeable progress in developing its national economy, culture, education, and medical services. Steadily growing is the republic's prestige in the international arena where the Laotian people, headed by the PRPL, is making an active contribution to the struggle for peace and security, against the military threat, together with the peoples of fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea comes out for turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, goodneighborhood, and cooperation.

The adoption of the first constitution will become a very important stage in the republic's history. It will formalise the revolutionary gains of the Laotian people and facilitate the development of true people's power, the rallying of the working people of the LPDR round the People's Revolutionary Party, the country's successful advance along the road to socialism, the expansion and strengthening of the country's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CEAUSESCU

IZVESTIYA Report on Visit

PM060853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit of N. Ceausescu to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to the Soviet Union on 4 June 1984.

Talks were held in the Kremlin between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Taking part on the Soviet side were: N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; and N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

On the Romanian side: C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government; E. Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary; I. Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary; I. Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and RCP Central Committee secretary; I. Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government; and S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks, which were held in a warm atmosphere of friendship and frankness, K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu exchanged information about the economic and sociopolitical development of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the implementation of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 12th RCP Congress and the national RCP conference.

Those taking part in the talks devoted paramount attention to the state of Soviet-Romanian relations and prospects for their development. They confirmed their mutual resolve to further deepen all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality, and mutual respect. The importance of raising the effectiveness of inter-party ties, including ideological cooperation, joint consultations and a systematic exchange of experience of socialist and communist construction, were stressed.

Proceeding from the community of fundamental interests and aims, the sides stated their determination to continue to strengthen the allied relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Romania and to expand interaction in the political, economic, defense, cultural and other spheres on the basis of the 7 July 1970 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Socialist Republic of Romania and in the spirit of the joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 24 November 1976.

They stressed the significance of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument of guaranteeing the security of the allied socialist countries, the joint development and implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy line, and the important factor of preserving and consolidating peace in Europe, particularly in the present difficult international situation.

The leaders of both fraternal countries have examined the main directions of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation within the CEMA framework. They came out in favor of closer coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and all-around development of production specialization and cooperation for increasing turnover between them. In this spirit, the leaders of both parties and states agreed to conclude long-term agreements on the development of cooperation between the two countries on a mutually advantageous basis. They also instructed the governments of both countries to devise measures aimed at increasing goods turnover, mutual deliveries of machinery, installations and equipment to satisfy the requirements of both countries' national economies.

It was decided to more actively develop cooperation in the spheres of science and technology, education and culture, as in other fields of mutual interest. The role of the mass media in strengthening relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries and the Soviet and Romanian peoples was stressed.

Considering it necessary to step up efforts in further developing all-around economic ties between CEMA member-countries, extending production specialization and cooperation, and jointly solving their main economic and scientific-technical problems under the guidance of the integrated program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries, both sides attribute great significance to the forthcoming CEMA countries economic conference summit.

During the discussion of key international problems, the participants in the talks noted with concern the further exacerbation of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole as a result of the actions of the United States and NATO and the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain European countries, which have opened a new and especially dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race. This has obliged the Soviet Union to take a number of countermeasures. In this connection, the Soviet Union and Romania again declare that they, acting together with the other allied socialist states, will not allow any upset in the present military-strategic balance to the detriment of the interests of their security. They resolutely advocate a reduction in armaments and the ensuring of a balance of forces at the lowest levels.

The Soviet Union and Romania insist on halting the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and declare that if measures are taken which lead to the withdrawal of the missiles already deployed, steps leading to the rescinding of the counterneasures will simultaneously be carried out. This will create the basis for the resumption of talks aimed at achieving appropriate agreements on freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The sides stressed that the broad program of actions to strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war put forward by the Warsaw Pact member-states in the 5 January 1983 Prague Political Declaration, in the joint Moscow Declaration of 28 June 1983, and in the other joint documents of the fraternal socialist countries, fully retains its significance and relevance.

They expect a constructive approach from the United States and the other NATO countries to the recent proposals on concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, as well as on the deliverance of Europe from chemical weapons, on the non-increase and subsequent reduction of military expenditures by countries that are members of the two main military-political alliances.

The participants in the talks stated that they attribute importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They are resolutely in favor of reaching positive accords at this conference aimed at reducing the threat of war and strengthening stability in international relations on the European Continent.

The exchange of views on the situations in the Near East, Central America and the Caribbean Basin, Southeast Asia, southern Africa and in certain other regions of the world stressed the necessity of eliminating existing and preventing the occurrence of new seats of tension and armed conflicts and of resolving all problems along the path of peace and talks.

Solidarity with peoples fighting for freedom, independence, and social progress and against the policy of imperialist aggression and interference in the affairs of other states was expressed.

The sides confirmed that their positions favor a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the liquidation of underdevelopment, and the setting up of a new international economic order. They expressed their solidarity with the developing countries in their struggle to ensure economic and social progress while maintaining their own independence and national sovereignty.

The Soviet Union and Romania are convinced that the current, dangerous international situation urgently demands from all states, large and small alike, from all the anti-imperialist forces, energetic actions aimed at saving mankind from the nuclear threat, at curbing the arms race, at implementing disarmament, especially nuclear, and at making the international situation healthier. For their part, they are ready to cooperate with all states and all political and social forces in order to resolve these most important tasks.

The leaders of the two parties stressed the particular significance of strengthening the cooperation, unity, and solidarity of the communist and workers parties and of all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle of peoples to confirm the policy of detente, disarmament, and peace throughout the world.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and the confidence that they would be a considerable contribution to the strengthening and development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP and between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

N. Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conveyed to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Ceausescu Dinner Speech

PM051435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report on speech delivered at 4 June Kremlin dinner by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, under the general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] N. Ceausescu's Speech

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

Esteemed Comrade Tikhonov!

Dear comrades and friends!

I should like to express on this occasion, too, our thanks for the reception given us and for the wishes and assessments addressed to our party and people and Romanian-Soviet friendship.

I am particularly pleased to convey, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian Government, and on my own behalf, to you, dear Comrade Chernenko, to the other comrades from the leadership of the party and Soviet state, and to the Communists and Soviet peoples, fraternal, warm greetings and wishes for new successes in socialist and communist construction.

The present working visit is one more expression of the relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between our countries and peoples. These relations have deep roots in history, in the joint struggle for liberation and progress. It so happens that this visit is taking place at precisely the time when the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR is being celebrated. During the years of socialist construction, these relations have acquired new content and have developed at a higher level on the basis of full equality and mutual respect in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the joint statements signed on the occasion of summit meetings.

During today's talks, we reached common conclusions concerning the raising of Romanian-Soviet cooperation to an even higher level on the political, economic, scientific and technical, and cultural planes and in other fields, revealing increasingly broadly the great potential which our countries possess. We have agreed to act so that these relations become from all viewpoints an example of relations between neighboring, friendly socialist countries comprehensively cooperating in creating a new system. That is why, esteemed Comrade Chernenko, it may be said with complete justification that this visit and the accords that have been reached will also be a new element of special importance in the strengthening of friendship and Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

Our party and people highly assess the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet people, who have turned the Soviet Union into a mighty modern socialist state possessing an enormous economic, technical, and scientific potential and playing a particularly important part in international life.

The Romanian people, closely rallied under the party's leadership, are working persistently, fully determined to greet with new successes this year's major events -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation and the party's 13th congress.

While displaying concern for the steady fulfillment of the program of socialist construction, at the same time we resolutely advocate pursuing a policy of peace and cooperation, convinced that only under these conditions can our people -- and all peoples of the world -- implement their plans for development and progress.

e give priority to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the
ocialist countries, and primarily with neighboring countries. We attach great im-
ortance to active, all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. Romania consistently
cts for the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework and believes that the
orthcoming summit meeting of CEMA countries will lead to an improvement in activity in
his field. We also advocate the strengthening of cooperation with the Warsaw Pact
ocialist countries in the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and detente in
urope and throughout the world.

e are particularly concerned at the situation which has taken shape in Europe as a re-
ult of the switch [perekhod] by the United States to the deployment of medium-range
uclear missiles in a number of West European countries and the subsequent switch to the
etaliatory measures announced by the Soviet Union. We believe that everything must
e done for the immediate resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks with a view to achieving
n agreement leading to the complete elimination of medium-range missiles, and then
he remaining nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world.

e advocate the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation free
rom nuclear weapons and with no foreign bases. We support the creation of similar
uclear-free zones in other parts of Europe and throughout the world.

e attach great importance to the Stockholm conference, which is a reliable element for
ontinuing contacts and discussing ways and means of implementing confidence- and
ecurity-building measures in Europe and disarmament measures, including nuclear weapons
ssues.

t the same time, we consider it necessary to do everything to reach corresponding
greements in Vienna within the framework of the talks on the reduction of armaments and
rmed forces.

ife is demonstrating more and more graphically the need to do everything to put an
nd to existing conflicts and to resolve questions only through negotiations. In this
pirit, Romania firmly advocates the peaceful settlement of issues in the Near East
hrough talks and the convening of an international conference with a view to imple-
enting an all-embracing, lasting, and fair peace in that region. It is in this spirit
hat we advocate ending the war between Iran and Iraq and resolving the problems which
xist between those countries through negotiations.

e attach special importance to questions of eliminating underdevelopment and establish-
ng a new world economic order, and we take an active part in efforts to find ways of
vercoming the difficulties created by the present economic crisis, which affects all
tates, particularly the developing ones.

ur country gives firm support to the peoples' struggling for national liberation, for
inning and consolidating independence, and for totally eliminating colonialism and neo-
olonialism, racism, and the policy of apartheid.

he solution of the complex issues of the world today requires the active participation
n international life on terms of full equality of all states irrespective of size or
ocial system.

e believe it is essential to enhance the role of the United Nations and other inter-
ational organizations in the democratic solution of all issues and in safeguarding
eace, progress, and the peoples' freedom.

Despite the fact that international issues are exceptionally serious, we nurture the firm conviction that the peoples and all progressive forces, acting in unison, can halt the dangerous course of events and can ensure the triumph of the policy of cooperation, disarmament, security, and peace.

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

Expressing once more the conviction that this visit, the talks which have been held, and the accords we have reached will lead to the more powerful strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the interests and for the benefit of our countries and peoples and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, I want to propose a toast:

To Comrade K.U. Chernenko's health,

To the health of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo members and other party and state leaders present here!

To the prosperity and happiness of the peoples of the Soviet Union!

To the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, and between our peoples!

To the health of all those present!

Results of Visit Cited

LD051501 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The USSR and Romania confirmed their mutual resolve to further deepen all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality, mutual respect. This is said in the concluding document on the results of the working visit to the USSR by the General Secretary of the RCP, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the visit talks were held between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu.

When discussing key international problems the participants in the talks noted with concern the further aggravation of the situation in Europe and in the world in general as a result of actions by the United States and NATO, the deployment in some countries of Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles that opened a new, especially dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race. This compelled the Soviet Union to take a number of reply measures. In this connection the Soviet Union and Romania state again that acting together with the other allied socialist states they will not allow a disruption of the existing military strategic equilibrium to the detriment of the interests of their security. They resolutely come out for arms reduction and for ensuring a balance of forces on the lowest levels.

The Soviet Union and Romania insist on the ending of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and declare that if such measures are taken leading to the withdrawal of the already deployed missiles then there will be simultaneously steps taken to abolish the return measures. This will create a basis for the resumption of talks with the aims of achieving appropriate agreements on the freeing of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The sides stressed that the extensive programme of actions to strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war, set forth by the Warsaw Treaty member states in the Prague Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, in the Moscow Joint Statement of June 28, 1983 and in other joint documents of the fraternal socialist countries, fully retains its importance and urgency. They expect a constructive approach of the United States and other NATO countries to the recent proposals on concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, and also on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, on non-increasing and subsequently decreasing the military spending of countries belonging to the two main military-political alliances.

The participants in the talks stated that they attached major importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Exchanging opinion on the situation in the Middle East, in Central America, in the Caribbean, in Southeast Asia, in southern Africa and in some other parts of the world they stressed the need to suppress the existing seats of tension and armed conflicts and to prevent the emergence of new ones, and also to resolve all contentious problems by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The sides reiterated their position in favour of restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, of removing backwardness, and of establishing a new international economic order. They voiced their solidarity with the developing countries in their struggle for economic and social progress and for their independence and national sovereignty.

The Soviet Union and Romania are convinced that the present-day dangerous international situation imperatively demands that all the states, big and small alike, and all the anti-imperialist forces take vigorous actions to rid mankind of the nuclear threat, to curb the arms race, to achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and to improve the international situation. They for their part are prepared to cooperate with all the states and all the political and public forces to accomplish these important tasks.

Nicolae Ceausescu extended to Konstantin Chernenko an invitation to pay a visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Foreign Media Reports Cited

PM061101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Deflect the Nuclear Threat"]

[Excerpt] 5 Jun -- The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries are countering the militaristic course of the United States and NATO with a broad program of specific peace initiatives aimed at improving the situation in Europe and the world and offering a constructive basis for reaching agreements in pursuit of the goal of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war. This is the basic thought running through the international response to the Soviet-Romanian talks and the speeches exchanged by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania.

N. Ceausescu's working visit in the USSR and the speeches by Comrades K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu are at the center of attention of Romania's mass news media. The Romanian central press carries the full text of the speeches. SCINTEIA notes that during the talks there was discussion on the basic trends in the further development and deepening of relations between the CPSU and the RCP and between Romania and the USSR.

The significance of the 7 July 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the 24 November 1976 joint Romanian-Soviet statement was noted in this connection. The determination to continue making tireless efforts to expand the all-around and mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and improve its forms and methods was expressed. The great significance of the forthcoming economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries was emphasized during the talks.

Special attention was given in Moscow, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, to the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and to consolidate the fraternal states' defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization. This organization is reliably serving the interests of peace. Life offers convincing proof that for almost 30 years now, this alliance has been firmly defending the historic gains of the socialist countries' peoples and exerting a favorable influence on the development of world events. As K.U. Chernenko emphasized, the socialist countries have to implement their peaceful constructive plans under complex and tense international conditions, the blame for which rests with the U.S. ruling circles, which have set themselves the goal of world domination. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union, together with all its allies, is forced to take the necessary countermeasures. The United States and NATO will not succeed in disrupting the military equilibrium of forces or attaining military superiority over the socialist world. The security of the Soviet Union and its friends will be reliably secured.

The Soviet leader has placed the entire burden of responsibility for the tension in international relations on the United States, stressing that by installing new missiles in Europe, it wants to create a bridgehead for launching aggression against the socialist states from West European territory, according to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. K.U. Chernenko advocated the comprehensive strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their even closer cooperation in the world arena.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZHIVKOV EXHIBITION ADDRESS

PM051232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, at 1 June Moscow opening of Bulgarian national exhibition under general heading: "Socialist Internationalism in Action"]

[Text] T. Zhivkov's Speech

We are in Moscow, he said, in the renowned capital of the great soviet land, in the very spot which, if you will allow me to put it as such, will for the next 20 days be as though it were a part of present-day socialist Bulgaria.

The exhibition we are opening is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in our country. In a little while you will have the opportunity to see a part of what the Bulgarian people have created. I should like to immediately note that these generous fruits would have been inconceivable without the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation, without the correct course which the CPSU and the BCP unswervingly follow. This is the course toward the increasingly close rapprochement of our countries and peoples. In that sense, the "Bulgarian" territory in Moscow becomes one more symbol of the mutual love, common ideas, and common struggle which forever link millions of Soviet people and Bulgarians. Our friendship and unity have deep historical roots, pervade the socialist present, and help us to march toward the communist future.

I admit that the warm words you addressed, Comrade Tikhonov, to Bulgaria and the BCP and to our people have moved us. We wholeheartedly thank you for these kind words and the high assessment of the Bulgarian working people's achievements.

The past 4 decades of socialist construction and selfless labor, which have also been accompanied by inevitable difficulties in creation, have been the most fruitful period in the entire 13-century state annals of our motherland. These 4 decades of peaceful life, decades which have been unusually dynamic in nature, have opened up for our people a wide scope for inspired labor and for the display of their vigor and creative thought. All this has enabled us to create a new Bulgaria which, in single formation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is confidently building a developed socialist society.

Speaking figuratively and at the same time precisely, in 40 years Bulgaria has traveled a path from the wooden plow to modern electronic equipment.

Socialist Bulgaria's historical gains have been achieved by the labor of our entire people, under the leadership of the BCP, which is seeking to make creative use of Marxist-Leninist teaching and to develop it with consideration for our specific conditions. Life has irrefutably proven the correctness of the BCP's general Leninist line, a line of the creation of developed socialism.

The period of our country's socioeconomic development since the adoption of the BCP Program, the program for building developed socialism, has been especially fruitful. In one decade alone, 1971 through 1980, Bulgaria's fixed capital and national income doubled, that is to say, in this period in economic terms we, in effect, created yet another Bulgaria.

Also indicative is the fact that over this period, trade turnover between Bulgaria and the USSR has almost quadrupled. In making these comparisons, we are not simply boasting, although of itself this is also no sin when we meet with friends and brothers, but also to stress once more the tremendous potential inherent in the socialist system for its economic, social, and spiritual progress.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people have every grounds for being proud of their successes. However, we will be frank: we do not conceal the fact that even today we are encountering shortcomings, that we are coming up against difficult problems, that we have unresolved tasks. Understandably, the Bulgarian organizers of this exhibition did not touch upon this aspect of our life. I think, however, that we can forgive them because they were concerned with giving prominence to the main point. And the main point is that our people, united and rallied around their Communist Party, thanks to the efforts of the working class, agricultural workers, and socialist scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia, thanks to the labor of all generations, are acquiring new strength. Both our friends and those who wish us ill admit that socialist Bulgaria's prestige is constantly growing.

I want to assure you, dear comrades, that the jubilee of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria has generated new enthusiasm among working people in the struggle to implement the strategic course elaborated by our party's 12th congress for intensifying the national economy. The decisions of the national party conference this March and the "long-term program for improving quality" that it adopted are becoming everywhere and in everything the increasingly vital business of millions of people.

The organizers of this national exhibition have endeavored to graphically show the tremendous progress of our country, whose visiting card now reads: "a modern socialist state with a developed industry and large-scale mechanized agriculture, with a scientific cultural, and spiritual life that is in full swing, with constantly growing prosperity among its citizens, and with an active peace-loving foreign policy."

Without belittling the importance of the exhibition's other exhibits in the slightest, I must note that the central place has been assigned to our industry's innovations: flexible automated production systems, robots, technological modules, manufacturing lines, multiprocess machine tools with numeric program control, laser equipment, microcomputers, new means for providing electronic facilities for transport, chemical industry products, power trucks, motor buses, electric hoists, and transport lines with considerably improved parameters. In other words, it is primarily those sectors of the Bulgarian economy that we regard as particularly promising that are represented here.

We hope that Soviet people will find it interesting to familiarize themselves with our achievements in assimilating modern scientific and technical progress. Of course, it is impossible within the framework of a single exhibition, however vast, to show everything and describe everything that is being developed, introduced, invented, and produced by our socialist economy. But we believe that this exhibition correctly shows an overall socioeconomic panorama of our motherland. In our view, the exhibition will enable Soviet visitors, specialists, and our trading partners to concentrate their attention on he priority sectors in developing the Bulgarian economy in order to ensure that new avenues and forms are outlined in expanding and improving Bulgarian-Soviet economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

We assess as particularly favorable the fact that the exhibition is being held at the time of the preparation and coordination of our next 5-year plans, and that it will undoubtedly be of exceptional importance for the further intensification of the integration processes between our countries.

Bulgaria's upward trend of development has become possible thanks also to the fact that for almost 40 years now, our continent has been living under conditions of peace. Peace, not only as a concept and dream, but also as a reality, has imperiously and firmly entered the peoples' consciousness and lives as the main condition and guarantee of their welfare, progress, and happiness.

The socialist community states' foreign policy is principled and clear: We firmly advocate peace and detente, mutual understanding and cooperation, and normal economic and other ties with all countries. We are following with alarm and concern the recently mounting threat to peace and the international situation, increasingly aggravated through the fault of imperialism. The policy of the present Washington administration and international reaction is increasingly aimed toward the arms race and the militarization of space, toward disrupting military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority over socialism. We have frequently warned that this policy of confrontation and crude force, overt militarism and nuclear blackmail threatens thermonuclear death not only for the peoples of the socialist family, but for all mankind as well.

The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is a particularly dangerous destabilizing and provocative factor. It is that and nothing else which has compelled the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states to undertake, quite rightly, retaliatory measures to safeguard their own security.

Allow me once more to set forth our common stance on questions of peace and war: The socialist community, of which Bulgaria is a member, advocates peaceful coexistence; we consider the struggle to preserve peace to be the linchpin of our foreign policy, because in our time the preservation of peace acquires significance for all mankind.

It is for precisely this reason, aware of their historical responsibility, that the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community have an all-embracing constructive peace program, are making tireless efforts to prevent thermonuclear war, and are advancing ever new radical measures for limiting and reducing armaments on the only possible and fair basis -- the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

We Communists are incorrigible optimists. But our optimism is not unfounded. It is based on a knowledge of the laws of social development. It is an irrefutable fact that with every passing year, real socialism is acquiring increasing power and influence. We fully share the idea expressed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko: "Times now are complex and tense. And it is more important now than ever that all forces of peace and progress -- the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties, and the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements -- should act together and cohesively."

Allow me to take this festive opportunity to convey on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists, all Bulgarian working people and myself ardent greetings to the Soviet Communists and the great Soviet people and to express our most heartfelt fraternal wishes to you for new peaceful victories in implementing the imposing plans of the 26th CPSU Congress!

I want to express our profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the opportunity to familiarize the Soviet people with the Bulgarian people's life and achievements through this exhibition.

The speaker proposed toasts in honor of life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, peace throughout the world, and communism.

T. Zhivkov thanked the organizations and departments and all comrades who had spared neither time nor effort to prepare the exhibition.

PRAVDA NOTES GDR AWARD TO KGB'S CHEBRIKOV

PM040837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 May -- V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is on a brief friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers, has been received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

A conversation took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. E. Honecker presented V.M. Chebrikov with the Order of Karl Marx for services to the development and deepening of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and USSR.

E. Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, E. Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of state security, and V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, attended the meeting.

Today V.M. Chebrikov left Berlin for home.

He was seen off at the airport by E. Mielke and other officials.

At the airport in Moscow, V.M. Chebrikov was greeted by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; G.K. Tsinev and N.P. Yemokhonov, first deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee

CSSR'S HUSAK, KIM IL-SONG HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD051047 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 5 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is leading a party-and-state delegation from his country, have opened talks here.

Gustav Husak declared that the overriding task in the present-day international situation, which has worsened as a result of the aggressive militarist policy of imperialists, first of all the ruling quarters of the United States and its NATO allies, is to preserve stable peace. Acting in a firm alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, he said, Czechoslovakia works for an end to the arms race and for a return to the policy of detente and international cooperation. The Czechoslovak people fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states, which show a real way towards preventing a nuclear war.

The Czechoslovak leader stressed that the unity of socialist countries and their joint actions are of decisive significance in the present-day situation. Czechoslovakia, he said, sides with the just struggle by the Korean people for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and a peaceful reunification of their motherland.

The head of the delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared that the cohesion of socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement are a powerful factor mobilizing nations to wage revolutionary struggle and thwart the imperialists' aggressive and militarist policy. As before, he said, the DPRK will under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism exert every effort to strengthen the cohesion and unity of socialist countries and the international communist movement, ensure peace and secure the triumph of the great cuase of socialism. The DPRK, he said, fully supports the peace initiatives made by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government in the interests of averting war and defending peace and positions of socialism in Europe.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY DELEGATION LED BY MARELJ

PM051453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 1 June I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (SFRY) headed by Z. Marelj, president of the Assembly's Executive Council, which is visiting Moscow.

Questions of the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and the SFRY were touched on in comradely talks.

Participating in the talks were RSFSR Foreign Minister V.M. Vinogradov and M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

UK PRESS REACTS TO REAGAN'S SPEECH IN IRELAND

LD052317 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Observer Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] After the election show in Ireland and the large protest demonstrations of thousands of Irish, Ronald Reagan has begun the London stage of his European tour. The gentlemen from the BBC, writes Anatoliy Gan, in my opinion have been extremely tactless, which is unlike true English gentlemen. They've called President Reagan the most outstanding of all 25 world statesmen who will attend the summit meeting in London. Contrary to British laws and traditions, the so-called most outstanding statesman has permission for his bodyguards to carry firearms. One can imagine the danger this poses to others in light of the cowboy habits of both the bodyguards and the man they are guarding.

To be sure, as indicated by the recent visit to Ireland, these cowboy habits have been shoved into the background for the time being. In London it was expected that this desire would find concrete expression in the speech the President made yesterday in the Irish Parliament. But such signals were not forthcoming. Even the DAILY TELEGRAPH today commented that President Reagan just waved a small olive branch in the direction of the Kremlin. Perhaps the paper saw the branch through the powerful microscope, or more likely just wants to flatter the world's supposedly greatest leader.

The DAILY MIRROR and THE SCOTSMAN however were more honest about the presidential debut in Dublin. The MIRROR called Reagan's speech an empty gesture. THE SCOTSMAN said the President's speech before the Irish Parliament was frankly a bit disappointing. The article said he had very little to offer that was new. In light of these comments one can conclude that the election show the White House planned in Ireland didn't bring the political dividends Mr Reagan expected, especially since according to American figures the overwhelming majority of the 40 million Americans of Irish descent in the United States are registered Democrats.

Will Ronald Reagan make the political dividends he wants in London? It won't take long to get a complete answer to that question. It's already obvious that at the upcoming economic meeting of the big seven, Mr Reagan, as the supposedly most outstanding figure, will dictate his conditions, allowing his less eminent partners to continue suffering the burden of the U.S. record trade deficit and continually rising interest rates in American banks.

American policy is the policy of undermining the positions of U.S. competitors in the world market, and the American President will not relinquish this position at the meeting in London. There is no basis for illusions in this respect. As for the main question, the question of averting the threat of nuclear war, President Reagan gave a clear enough answer in his speech in Ireland. The small olive branch that the DAILY TELEGRAPH imagined was actually nothing but peace rhetoric intended for election purposes to cover up the President's consistent line of war preparations.

His talk about being willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union while deploying new American missiles in Europe is senseless. What kind of negotiations would they be? The discussion would not be about reducing arms, but about how many and where American missiles should be deployed in Western Europe. Talks while American missiles are being deployed would only create the illusion of security among the public and give a free hand to advocates of the arms race.

There is a way, however, to create the proper conditions of constructive talks. That is precisely what Konstantin Chernenko spoke about yesterday in Moscow. He said that to negotiate it is necessary to avert the direct danger to peace that has been created by the appearance of American missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union does not seek superiority. Konstantin Chernenko stressed that if the United States really showed signs of being interested in reaching mutually acceptable solutions, we would reply in kind.

KALYAGIN TERMS REAGAN TRIP 'ADVERTISING SHOW'

LD052233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1447 GMT 5 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's trip to European countries continues. He has arrived in London and met with the queen of England. Today he will have talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They are to discuss preparations for the forthcoming meeting of leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers that opens in the British capital June 7th. And tomorrow, the master of the White House is flying to Normandy for 1 day to attend the festivities on the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front.

In the words of correspondents, the President's retinue will be reminiscent of an invasion force, with helicopters, secret service agents, and a group of cameramen from the Republican Party shooting an election television advertisement. Overall, the U.S. President's current trip is reminiscent of a huge advertising show, and clearly has a preelection nature. This explains his many assurances about the peace-loving intentions of the United States.

However, as the French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes, at the very time that Reagan is making statements about peace, the United States is implementing a program for the construction of new intercontinental missiles and for the preparation of war from space. At the admission of officials in the U.S. Administration itself, the speeches by the U.S. President are an attempt to reduce the anxiety of European public opinion over the consequences of his foreign policy course.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRENCH-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT

PM041548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "France-FRG: Bidding for Leadership"]

[Text] Paris -- French-West German military cooperation has been given a new boost -- this, in the common opinion of observers, has been the main outcome of the meeting between French President F. Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl in Rambouillet, near Paris.

The talks have resulted in the signing of an agreement on the joint manufacture of a new combat helicopter and the decision to set up a special working group to prepare the launching of a military spy satellite. Furthermore, the leaders of the French and West German military departments have produced plans for over 50 joint projects envisaging, in particular, the development of a new combat aircraft. It is a special feature of these projects that they are "open" to participation by other West European countries. According to the Paris and Bonn schemes, cooperation in the arms production sphere is to provide the basis for creating a large West European market for the latest weapons systems serving all the NATO countries.

Commenting on the results of the Rambouillet meeting, LE MONDE notes that "military-strategic cooperation between Paris and Bonn is experiencing an unprecedented upsurge. The formalization of the French-West German military coalition is essentially being com-

Speaking at the press conference held at the end of the talks, H. Kohl especially emphasized the fact that France and the FRG wish to play an important role in the Western European Union [WEU].

People on both sides of the Rhine make no secret of their plans to turn the WEU into the European bulwark of the North Atlantic alliance. At the same time, the FRG chancellor deemed it necessary to note at the same press conference that West Europe's policy in the sphere of defense and security can be effective only given "close and unbreakable cooperation with the United States within the NATO framework." He furthermore declared that the current NATO Council session in Washington "offers a good opportunity to reaffirm the alliance's global political strategy." Such a statement can only mean that the strengthening of European defense in no way implies either a review of NATO's present structure of a weakening of Washington's commanding positions within the bloc.

During the talks, special attention was devoted to the crisis situation in the EEC. The French president and the FRG chancellor declared their "full support" for the draft "treaty on creating a European union," which envisages a number of measures to step up the political integration of EEC members.

The "accord" demonstrated during the Rambouillet talks and the attempts to play down the existing contradictions between the two countries have been dictated, according to local observers, by the French-West German coalition's obvious desire to play a leading role in the community's affairs, including in military issues.

PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES FOR FRG, USSR MEET

LD052112 Moscow International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Frankfurt-am-Main, 4 Jun (TASS) -- Today a meeting opened here between representatives of the USSR and FRG public. It was organized by the FRG-USSR Federation of Societies, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and by the USSR-FRG Society. Prominent public figures and FRG writers are taking part in it.

The meeting's topic is the role of the public and mass media in the cause of developing relations between the two countries and mutual understanding between their peoples.

The Soviet public delegation is headed by Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies Presidium; the West German delegation by Dietrich Sperling, FRG Bundestag deputy and president of the FRG-USSR Federation of Societies.

NURIYEV RECEIVES NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD051416 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Gerrit Braks, minister of agriculture and fisheries of the Netherlands, to discuss questions of developing cooperation in agriculture and other related economic sectors.

Valentin Mesyats, Soviet agriculture minister, and Frans Van Agt, Dutch ambassador to the Soviet Union, also took part in the conversation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPANISH SENATORS' VISIT

Received by Kuznetsov

PM051447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain headed by J.F. de Carvajal, speaker of the Senate, in the Kremlin 30 May.

An exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations took place. Certain pressing international problems were touched upon, primarily the situation on the European Continent. Here the need was emphasized to step up the actions of all peace-loving forces, including parliamentarians, to reduce international tension and eliminate the growing threat of war.

The Soviet Union's immutable aim, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed, is to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to develop equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation between states. This is the objective of the large-scale foreign policy initiatives set forth in the speeches and statements of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

J.F. Carvajal described the meetings and talks in Moscow as extraordinarily useful and expressed gratitude for the opportunity to become acquainted with the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its organs and to get to know more about the Soviet people's life. We are convinced, the guest declared, that the Spanish senators' visit to the USSR will mark another step along the path of the development of the two countries' relations and will serve the common cause of peace.

Taking part in the talk were L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; other officials, as well as J.L. Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR.

Report on Visit

LD052003 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- A delegation of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain led by Senate President Jose Federico de Carvajal Perez paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 28 to June 3 at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Spanish parliamentarians met with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Senate President Jose Federico de Carvajal presented Konstantin Chernenko with the Gold Medal of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain, awarded by the Presidium of the Senate to heads of state for outstanding services, above all, in efforts for peace.

The delegation had meetings and talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of th Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, respectively, and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the chambers the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegations also made trips to Azerbaijan and Leningrad.

In the course of their conversations the side exchanged views on relations between the Soviet Union and Spain and on major international problems. Deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and Spanish senators exchanged information on the structure and principal areas of activity of the parliaments of the two countries.

Parliamentarians of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, given a fresh impetus during the recent official visit of King Juan Carlos I of Spain to the Soviet Union. They voiced the opinion that differences between the socio-political systems of the two countries should be no hindrance to the further extension of political contacts, trade, economic cooperation and to the invigoration of scientific, technical and cultural contacts between the Soviet Union and Spain, which would contribute to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples.

Spanish parliamentarians were familiarised in detail with the Soviet Union's proposals on improving the international situation that had been formulated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speeches and statements. The delegation of the Spanish Senate informed Soviet parliamentarians of major lines of Spanish foreign policy and of the commitment of Spain and her people to the cause of detente and to the promotion of peaceful cooperation among states.

The friendly and frank exchange of views demonstrated that along with different appraisals of and approaches to certain international developments, Soviet and Spanish parliamentarians were in accord to a certain extent as regards the need to drastically lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. The Soviet side reaffirmed that the Soviet Union's commitment never and under no circumstances to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries which renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and did not have them in their territories remained in force.

Spanish senators informed deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet of Spain's joining the declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden. Soviet parliamentarians stated their positive attitude to that peace initiative of the six countries and expressed the view that at present consistent efforts of all states were needed to put an end to the arms race, first and foremost the race in nuclear weapons, and to remove the war threat.

Parliamentarians of the two countries spoke in favor of success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Representatives of the parliaments of the two countries stated that their views of conditions for a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East were close.

Deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and senators of the General Cortes of Spain voiced their support for the efforts of the "Contadora Group" aimed at a peaceful political settlement of the situation in Central America.

Parliamentarians expressed the view that differences in approach to various international affairs should not hamper cooperation between the two countries in the struggle for the prevention of war and for strengthening peace. The parliaments of the USSR and Spain are called upon to and can exercise their auspicious influence in that field.

The sides voiced their mutual readiness further to extend contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the General Cortes of Spain and stressed in this context the role of interparliamentary relations in rapprochement among nations. On behalf of the Presidium of the Senate, Spanish parliamentarians invited a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to pay a return visit to Spain.

The delegation of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain expressed gratitude for the cordial reception extended to it and also for the possibility to familiarize themselves with the life and creative work of the Soviet people and with the activities of the supreme body of state power, and also voiced the confidence that that visit would contribute to Soviet-Spanish relations.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO-AKEL TALKS REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June, in its First Edition, on pages 1 and 4 carries a TASS report entitled "AKEL Delegation at the CPSU Central Committee." It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 4, and besides omitting the dateline, reveals the following variations:

In the first paragraph, the last line, PRAVDA reads "1 June" instead of "Friday;"

In the third paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...committee, took part on the CPSU side.

The CPSU representatives...(adding "on the CPSU side");

In the fourth paragraph, line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...the return to international detente and assert...(adding "international");

On page G 5, first paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...of their size and population [razmery i chislennost], can and should ...(adding "and population");

In paragraph nine, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...The desire of their parties to develop... (substituting "their parties" for "both countries").

SAUDI DOWNING OF IRANIAN PLANES NOTED

LD060706 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- According to a report of the U.S. CBS television company, Saudi Arabian U.S.-made F-15 aircraft brought down with American missiles two Iranian planes over the Persian Gulf. The Saudi fighter aircraft used the support of U.S. Air Force planes for refuelling and guidance. The ABC television company stresses in its turn that American experts, who were on board an AWACS plane, reported to the Saudi Air Force precise data about the position, direction of flight and speed of the Iranian planes.

Commenting on that incident, the CBS television company reported that according to the Pentagon the United States is sending to Saudi Arabia more advanced aircraft of the AWACS system, which can watch over not only planes, but also ships in the Persian Gulf area.

PENTAGON IMPROVING AWACS IN SAUDI ARABIA

LD052304 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- The United States continues to step up its war preparations in the Persian Gulf, bracing up for an act of direct armed intervention.

A Pentagon spokesman has officially announced today that the USA has begun to replace airborne early warning and control systems with the improved modifications of these "flying spy centres." The Pentagon spokesman stated that the first of them had already arrived in Saudi Arabia on Monday and that the other three AWACS planes that had been stationed in the country since 1980 would be replaced fairly soon.

That step drastically expands the U.S. military possibilities in the Persian Gulf, where tension persists. The improved AWACS planes rushed by the Pentagon to that area carry up-to-date radars capable of detecting vessels and other objects moving on the sea surface.

U.S. NAVY ESCORTING TANKERS; IRAN TO REPLY

LD051429 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 5 TASS -- As reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST with reference to officials in the Pentagon, United States naval ships in the Persian Gulf have started escorting tankers chartered by the U.S. Navy to transport fuel designated for military needs. It is understood, the paper continues, that any attack on the chartered tankers will be fraught with a return strike by the escorting ships.

The aircraft carrier "America" sailed through the Suez Canal yesterday. It is being sent to reinforce the American naval task force in the Persian Gulf area.

Nicosia, June 5 TASS -- The IRNA news agency reports that in the course of talks with the personal envoy of the President of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid who has arrived in Tehran, the President of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has stated that Iran "intends to give a resolute reply to the latest events in the Persian Gulf area".

REAGAN OPENLY SUPPORTING IRAQ AGAINST IRAN

PM051356 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 2 June Second Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report under the general heading "Escalation of Combat Operations," which reads as follows:

Washington, 1 June -- In an interview given to a group of journalists, U.S. President R. Reagan has openly taken the Iraqi side by supporting attacks by Iraqi planes against ships which are of vital significance for Iran."

POSSIBLE U.S. MOVES IN GULF CONSIDERED

PM051535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own international observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "The Pentagon's Fist Over the Persian Gulf; Speculating on Exacerbating the Iran-Iraq Conflict Situation; Armed Interference Options; Dangerous Adventurism of Washington's Policy"]

[Text] Let us try to imagine a situation in which a neighbor, inviting himself over to another, starts using blackmail, provocations, and other improper methods. "What a load of garbage!" the reader will say, "in ordinary, private life such a thing is hardly likely to happen." In ordinary life it is admittedly unlikely. But what about extraordinary life, the policy of imperialist circles, for instance? Here it is obvious -- from a commonsense viewpoint -- that garbage has become so familiar that it is at times perceived as perfectly normal. And it need not even be between neighbors necessarily. The United States and the Arab states of the Persian Gulf are on opposite sides of the planet. But for a number of years the former has been "forcing itself" so to speak, upon the latter with an obstinacy worthy of a better application and imposing its presence, above all military presence, on them.

Washington's militarist intrusiveness started to grow particularly noticeably into a threat of intervention recently when the Persian Gulf situation deteriorated as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. Although, let us make it plain straight away, U.S. preparations for a military colonization of the Persian Gulf had started long before the September 1980 outbreak of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Back in the period of the anti-shah, anti-imperialist revolution in Iran in 1978-1979 the Pentagon concentrated major naval forces, including one or two aircraft carriers, in the Gulf and its approaches and had embarked on creating the several hundred thousand-strong interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. In accordance with the notorious "Carter doctrine" these and others were already earmarked to invade Iran and the Arab countries of the regions, to seize oil sources, and to suppress national liberation movements. Let us note, incidentally, that there was one other secret goal -- creating a springboard for aggression against the Soviet Union, its friends, and allies.

The tragically senseless Iran-Iraq war, which U.S. imperialism helped to whip up and expand, has for more than 3 and 1/2 years been actively used by the United States for further building up its Armed Forces and for implementing its hegemonist schemes in Southwest Asia. A propaganda storm about the deterioration of the Iran-Iraq war and the attacks by the warring countries' aircraft on other countries' tankers is being whipped up for speculative purposes. On the false pretext of ensuring "freedom of shipping" and the unimpeded export of Arabian oil to Western countries Washington is attempting to establish its undivided military control over the Persian Gulf zone.

The beneficial consequences for world peace with which the planned U.S. armed intervention is fraught have aroused concern and confusion even in countries allied to the United States. Thus voices are increasingly being heard to question the validity of Washington's claim to the role of "defender of the interests" of its partners in militarist blocs and alliances.

It is no accident that the BBC has broadcast that the present development of events in the Persian Gulf "does not represent a direct danger for the West European oil markets," since existing oil reserves would fully meet the needs of the West European countries for a long period.

As for the United States itself, its need for Near East and Middle East oil is even further removed from what is meant by the "vitally necessary" category. Purchases from the Persian Gulf countries cover only 3 percent of the oil and oil products the United States requires. U.S. oil companies rely to a considerably greater extent on deliveries from Mexico, Canada, and Venezuela.

The hypocrisy and cynicism of the Washington administration's policy, determined above all by the mercenary interests of the capitalist monopolies, is revealed by NEWSWEEK in a fit of frankness. "Speaking truthfully," it writes, "a restoration of peace (between Iran and Iraq) would create difficulties for weapons dealers, bankers, and the oil company bosses...Certain oil companies admit, off the record, that the war has been useful for them...It halted the flow of oil at the very moment that the danger of a potential glut had arisen, and thereby kept oil prices at a high level."

Thus, the U.S. monopolies are capitalizing on the Iran-Iraq war. Their placemen in the Washington administration are not dozing either. They are using the war as an excuse to whip up tension in the region still more, seeing this as an opportunity to put their mailed fist into action. This fist includes ships in combat readiness stationed right in the Persian Gulf and a major naval grouping headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk (around 90 warplanes) concentrated in the Gulf of Oman at the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz. It is expected that this armada will be strengthened in the next few days by a carrier group comprising the aircraft carrier America and an escort of ships. In the military adventure under preparation it is planned to use also four AWACS reconnaissance aircraft situated in Saudi Arabia, the air base on the island of Masirah (Oman), and other major U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean basin.

The Pentagon, the U.S. press reports, has elaborated an emergency action plan, which, as administration spokesmen delicately put it, "weighs up" possible military actions. The plan envisages various options for the use of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf zone.

Pentagon strategists are hinting that the combat use of planes from the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk based in the Gulf of Oman, "is technically possible but very expensive," since it would require midair refueling. But sending the Kitty Hawk right into the Persian Gulf is considered a risky act since there the aircraft carrier, with no leeway in the maneuver, could become a suitable target for Iranian planes.

Therefore, one option envisages the emergency transfer (in 36 hours) of F-15 fighters from the United States. But they need bases. That is why the Americans are "forcing themselves" upon Saudi Arabia. They would like Saudi Arabia to grant its bases, for instance at Az-Zahran (on the west coast of the Gulf) for the F-15 fighters. Washington has been making these demands as well as requests for the use of naval ports to Riyadh, but has invariably been refused. The talks held on this question, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, have disenchanted the Reagan government. The Arab states of the Persian Gulf have come out decisively against foreign military interference in the region's affairs.

A number of reasons underlie their dangerous position. First, they realize that Washington-imposed "aid" is nothing more than military intervention that would threaten their own security and would have a negative affect on the prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Also the Arab countries' position could not fail to be affected by Washington's aggression in Lebanon, where it acted in unison with the Israeli occupiers. Under these conditions any military cooperation with the transatlantic executioners could arouse in the popular masses of these countries an outburst of discontent that would be dangerous for the ruling circles. It is not for nothing that the eminent U.S. observer J. Kraft, writing in THE WASHINGTON POST, warns the White House that "the regimes friendliest to the United States...are themselves threatened in the event of the use of U.S. force."

There is one other important factor that makes the Arab oil-producing countries wary. This is the extremely dangerous role allotted to their region in the Pentagon's globalist plans. "Saudi Arabia and other states," the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes, "are seriously concerned that under the pretext of protecting them from Iran the United States hopes to gain bases in the region for aggression aimed in fact against the Soviet Union."

However, the attempts to force the Arab countries by hook or by crook to follow Washington's militarist course are continuing. Along with the crude political pressure being exerted on them the Reagan administration is also using other levers, above all military shipments. Some 400 of the latest infrared-guided Stinger antiaircraft missiles have been sent urgently to Saudi Arabia. Another large batch of these missiles will be sent after the deal is ratified by Congress. The missiles are being followed by U.S. military instructors to train the Saudi servicemen in their use. Other types of U.S. weapons and military equipment are also being sent to the country.

All this cannot be interpreted in any way other than as inciting the Saudis into the accelerated militarization of the country, and into armed confrontation with Iran. It is no accident that in recent days U.S. and NATO propaganda has started crowing with one voice about the Saudi Air Force's great numerical superiority over the Iranian Air Force. For instance, the London Institute of Strategic Studies has announced that the Saudi Air Force numbers 170 warplanes against Iran's 70, which are in dire need of spares into the bargain.

In playing off the Arab states against Iran the Americans not only see an opportunity to use their own Armed Forces, but also a means of stoking the fire by proxy. Noting that the United States has "already gotten involved in too many military adventures," THE WASHINGTON POST calls with cynical bluntness for Saudi Arabia's Armed Forces to be armed more rapidly in order for it to have "sufficient might to defend our (U.S.) interests."

Another option of Washington's military interference intends creating in the Persian Gulf zone some kind of "multinational force," in makeup and appearance an unpleasant reminder of the one that plundered Lebanon. Primarily it is planned that British and French naval forces should be enlisted to participate in it. British representatives are holding consultations concerning this in Washington. British warships in the Persian Gulf region have been put on combat alert.

The Pentagon is also counting on the support of French forces located in the Indian Ocean. However, reports on that score are rather contradictory. According to information from the TF-1 television company French warships in the Gulf of Oman have been tasked with reasserting French military presence in the region. But, according to CBS, the French have stated that the "Lebanese experience" has taught them to be cautious in their military cooperation with the United States.

The "Lebanese experience" has indeed graphically confirmed how risky it is to blindly follow U.S. imperialism's militarist course. The governments of those NATO countries which would allow themselves to be drawn into an escalation of Washington's armed interference in the Persian Gulf also bear a heavy responsibility for the dangerous consequences of its military adventurism.

The Soviet Union takes a clear-cut, constructive position on the question of easing tension in the Persian Gulf zone. From the very start of the Iran-Iraq conflict it has consistently advocated that a rapid end be brought to it by way of negotiations. It has submitted a specific program for ensuring Persian Gulf security, including the security of maritime communications linking the region's states with other countries. Turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which the Soviet Union has been striving for together with other countries, would be of great importance in the implementation of this program. It would be useful if the nonlittoral countries were to agree even now on not sending major naval task forces into the Indian Ocean, on not creating military bases there, and on not interfering in the affairs of the region's countries.

However, sticking to its imperial, hegemonist course, Washington refuses to listen to the voice of reason. In the Persian Gulf, as in other world regions, it continues to whip up tension and to prepare to implement its aggressive plans, jeopardizing the people's peace and security.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SOVIET-SYRIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

PM051948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings, Gatherings"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received A.Q. Qaddurah, Syrian deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

Questions of the further development of Soviet-Syrian economic relations were discussed during a talk that passed in a cordial atmosphere.

ALIYEV, SYRIAN RELIGIOUS TRUSTS MINISTER MEET

PM041110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit's Over"]

[Text] A delegation of Muslim officials from the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Minister of Religious Trusts Dr Muhammad al-Khatib has ended its visit to the USSR. Between 15 and 29 May it visited Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan and went to Degestan in the North Caucasus. The visitors saw for themselves the development of the national economy and culture and the life of Muslims. Wherever they went, the delegation's members met and talked with state and public figures and leaders of Muslim organizations.

Delegation head Dr Muhammad al-Khatib was received by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The results of the visit have been described in a communique. It points out in particular the desire to further expand contacts between Muslim organizations and stresses the need for cooperation for the sake of preserving peace all over the world and eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

BOTHA'S TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD012158 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The South Africa Premier, Pieter Botha, has ended his visit to Portugal, the first leg of his tour of Western Europe. Our commentator, Oleg Lavrukhin, writes that this is the first, widely advertized tour of Western Europe by a racist South African premier in the past 20 years. According to fair comments in many media, one major goal of Mr Botha is to try hard to break the international isolation of the racist regime with the help of its Western allies. Washington has certainly inspired this visit, during which the entire complex of South African problems will be discussed, including the issue of Namibia, for an extension of official ties between the West European countries and South Africa would justify the policy of so-called constructive cooperation between the Pretoria regime and the Reagan administration.

Small wonder that the Western governments have (?ignored) protests of the world public. A [word indistinct] campaign has been launched in the capitalist press to extol the would-be reformist and peace-making activity of the current South African Government. In this campaign, there has been deliberate silence, naturally, on the continuing attempt of the South African authorities to (?prevent) action on the United Nations plan for Namibia. An atmosphere has been created as if there were no South African threats against independent Africa, nor the continuing terror in South Africa against freedom fighters. The recption has been given for the head of the racist (?state) [words indistinct] as a VIP, though the United Nations General Assembly has condemned the order and policies of that state.

And so the first leg of that tour is over. It is deplorable to state that the Portuguese Government, (?urged) by reactionary forces, gave a warm welcome to the head of the apartheid regime. The results of the talks Pieter Botha held there are apparently favorable to him. The Portuguese Prime Minister, Mario Soares, even accepted an invitation from Mr Botha to go on an official visit to Pretoria. Apparently, some people are still bothered by recollections of the different level of relations that existed between Portugal and South Africa back in the early seventies. Their relations were anti-African then, naturally. On the other hand, the Portuguese Government has made an obvious overture to Washington. It is necessary to recall in this connection the estimate of the foreign policy by the Portuguese Cabinet given by the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA on the 25th of last April. He said in part that -- I quote -- in the area of foreign policy, the government is turning Portugal into an instrument of the policy of aggression and war by the United States Administration. The government is making new, dangerous concessions in the military area linked with the use of Portuguese territory, thus putting into serious jeopardy the country's independence and the security of the Portuguese people -- unquote.

So the racist Prime Minister continues his tour of Western Europe. Having opened their doors wide to Pieter Botha, the West European leaders have again cast an open challenge to the world public and to the United Nations, both of which condemned the regime of apartheid as a crime against humanity a long time ago.

Tour Arranged by Washington

LD052346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0608 GMT 5 Jun 84

["According to Washington's Scenario" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- Commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Having secured political support from official London, the prime minister of racist South Africa, Pieter Botha, is continuing his European tour. "Everything is going as planned," notes the French paper LIBERATION. "The scenario has already been worked out." The envoy from Pretoria is being lightly rebuked in European capitals for his domestic "sins", but they are also rushing to pay compliments with regard to South African foreign policy and the supposed progress on the way to proclaiming Namibia's independence. The head of the regime, which has pursued a policy of genoicide towards the 25 million strong African population and which has been occupying Namibia illegally for many years, is now being received by those very countries which comprise the so-called 'Contract Group" on Nambia.

It is by no means by chance that such an odious political figure as Pieter Botha has appeared on the European political scene. The familiar handwriting of the Washington political publicity experts is clearly discernible in the scenario of his European show. In their philological acrobatics Botha has suddenly been transformed from an inveterate racist into a "peacemaker" and "reformer", and apartheid is allegedly becoming more and more innocuous and is almost on the point of ceasing to exist.

This thesis, better than any other, suits the Reagan administration because it justifies, as it were, the administration's declared policy of "constructive collaboration" with Pretoria, and equally the persistent efforts of Washington to oust from the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity the questions of Namibia's liberation and liquidation of apartheid. However, this requires drawing South Africa from its international isolation, which is what the United States' European allies are now helping to do.

But increasing protests from the widest circles of the public in Africa and Europe show that the political adventurists have not succeeded in misleading anyone concerning changes in the sinister nature of the apartheid regime. As the PANA agency has noted n this connection, while Botha has been touring Europe, in South Africa nearly 400 African children have died of hunger. Nor is the rehabilitation of the racists helped by the skillful staging of the trans-Atlantic experts. The people of the world have and will assess the situation in southern Africa according to whether the security of African states subjected to South African aggression is truly guaranteed, whether Namibia attains freedom and independence, and finally whether the shameful system of apartheid is ended.

SOVIET-CONGOLESE TRADE TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

PM040958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

TASS report under the general heading: "Business Contacts"]

Text] On 23 May, V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, had talks with I.O. ekoundzou, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and inance minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is in Moscow.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES SHULTZ' NICARAGUA VISIT

PM051945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article: "Cover-Up Mission"]

[Text] The American mass media reporting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' brief visit to Managua have unanimously described it as "unexpected."

Indeed, in the conditions of the campaign of slander, blackmail, and threats now being unleashed in Washington against revolutionary Nicaragua, the visit by the State Department head does look somewhat strange, all the more so in that Shultz is the first American cabinet minister to have visited that country since 1979. Such visits are usually prepared in advance so as to give both sides the opportunity to consider ways of reaching agreement on the problems to be discussed.

Shultz chose different tactics -- surprise pressure. Flying in to Managua from El Salvador, where he had participated in the inauguration ceremony of Duarte, the new "president" there, the secretary of state immediately placed on the negotiating table a whole package of prior demands which it is difficult to see as other than flagrant interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. This ultimatum, as CBS reports, was accompanied by open threats. Shultz "warned the Sandinists that refusal to cooperate with the United States will have disagreeable consequences."

The people in Nicaragua are well aware what is meant by "disagreeable consequences." Just a few hours before the "secretary of state's peacemaking visit," 600 Somozist bandits had tried to seize the Nicaraguan city of Ocotal, where they were suitably repulsed.

After meeting Shultz, Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate and coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, firmly demanded that the American Administration cease its undeclared war on the young republic, emphasizing that it is only on that basis that a dialogue on settling the Central American crisis can be successful.

It is thought, however, that the Nicaraguan side's response to the American ultimatum did not interest Shultz very much. The main aim of his unexpected visit was not at all to begin a serious dialogue about peace in Central America. French television's Channel 2 described the secretary of state's visit quite accurately as a "grand political maneuver by Reagan in the run-up to the election campaign." The U.S. Administration organizes such "peace-loving publicity measures every time there is a need to cover up the latest buildup in CIA and Pentagon preparations for the military suppression of the region's national liberation movement.

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS, DISCUSSES PRODUCTION

PM051421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by M. Torres Mario, chief of the Central Committee's Consumption and Services Department visited the Soviet Union 20 May through 1 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

During their stay in our country the delegation members familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in party leadership of consumer goods production and the services sphere.

They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department and the Agriculture and Food Industry Department, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Moscow Gorkom, Leningrad Obkom, a number of party raykoms, and primary party organizations.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it, in which Ya. I. Kabkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department, participated.

OBSERVERS REPORT ON LIFE IN BUENOS AIRES

PM041430 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russain on 28 May 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 6 a 2,000-word Buenos Aires-Moscow report by special correspondents P. Demchenko and S. Svistunov under the heading "In the South of South America; From an Argentine Notebook."

The report begins with an account of Buenos Aires' architectural diversity and the cosmopolitan origins of the Argentine population, going on to note that "the end of the military regime has opened the way to the process of the democratization of social life." The reporters go on to describe a visit to a Communist Party festival in Buenos Aires and workers' festivals elsewhere and comment on the industrial problems inherited from the former regime.

Finally, the report gives an account of an interview with Senator Adolfo Grass, secretary of the leading council of the Radical Civic Union's National Committee:

"'Argentina's relations with the Soviet Union under all constitutional regimes, including the present one, have been distinguished by their correctness and cordiality,' the senator continued. 'The USSR is one of Argentina's main foreign trading partners and a purchaser of Argentine grain and meat.'

"We saw for ourselves how great the interest is in the Soviet Union and Soviet people when we saw how warmly our artists' performances were received at the Communist press festival and how rapidly the piles of fiction and political literature melted away when they were on sale at the Soviet pavilion at the 10th International Book Fair held in Buenos Aires recently. This convinces us that many Argentines want to know more about our country and to cooperate with it."

ENGINEER URGES EXPANDED GRADE STRUCTURE

PM041434 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 May in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubic "Problems and Judgements" an 1,800-word article by engineer E. Lisovskiy and PRAVDA correspondent V. Vasilets entitled "Grasping Skill." The writers complain that it is very often the case that machine tool operators and their machine tools grow old together. Workers are reluctant to give up the machines with which they are familiar and learn to operate more modern and efficient machinery. With the introduction of the team contract, workers need to be more flexible and able to do the jobs of other members of the team, but the writers maintain that the present grade structure militates against this. There are only six grades in the present structure, and a worker generally reaches the sixth grade by the age of 30, with the result that he has no incentive for further advancement during the remaining 30 years of his working life. A young worker (never a sixth-grade worker) is always assigned to a new piece of machinery, but the same thing will happen as he gets older and newer equipment is introduced -- he will be reluctant to change without further incentives.

The article continues: "You reach the sixth grade and wait for your pension. It seems to us that in order to give a worker an interest in growing all his life and a constant passion for learning new things, it is necessary to expand the wage rates and skills structure and improve the system of moral and material incentives...we mean new grades, additional payments for mastering allied trades and for long service, and so forth. As a result, a person must mark off several rungs of the official ladder over the course of his labor activity." The writers point out that an expanded grade structure "promises obvious benefits: The level of skill increases, labor productivity rises, and workers are more interested in mastering new equipment and new trades."

COMPARISON OF CONSUMERISM CONFERENCE REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report under the heading "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee," reporting on the consumer goods conference held 1 June. The PRAVDA report has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service account of the meeting, published on page S 1 of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page S 2, first paragraph, line two, PRAVDA reads: were presented to head ministries. Scientific establishments should (subbing "head ministries: for "chiefs of ministries");

Same page, paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads...study questions of retaining [zakrepleniye] cadres and uniting...(subbing "retaining" for "appointing").

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL WELLS -- The planned depth of well No 62 in the (Kostenevichi) oilfield is 6,200 meters. The well is considered the deepest in the oilfield. The task of drilling that well has been assigned to (Vaghip Gasanov), a skilled worker of the (Kostenevichi) drilling administration. The drilling collective which uses [words indistinct] in drilling technology is successfully utilizing the required instruments to add to the mechanical pace of its work. Earlier, the workers of the (Gasanov) brigade drilled well No 173 in the Karabagly oilfield. They completed their work on the 3,600-meter deep well in the [name indistinct] Rayon ahead of time. The collective has fulfilled the 6-month plan about a month ahead of time. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 5 Jun 84 GF]

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS CURRENT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

PM051441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Summer Takes Over]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the country as a whole spring crops already occupy 102.4 million hectares; grain and pulses, excluding corn, occupy 57.5 million hectares. During the past week they were sown on 19.2 and 12.4 million hectares respectively, which is considerably more than during the preceding 7 days and during the first week of May.

The sowing campaign has advanced to the east of the country; farmers on virgin land farms in the trans-Urals region, North Kazakhstan, and Siberia have driven their machines into the fields, and this has immediately affected the work pace. True, a cold snap, rain, and in some places snow, have prevented virgin land farmers from getting into their stride. However, over the last few days it was warmer again here, the precipitation that occurred has replenished the moisture reserves in the soil, and the mechanized teams are working on the steppe expanses from dawn to dusk now.

Nonetheless, sowing work is lagging somewhat compared with last year. In the Far East, for instance, it is 10-12 days behind because it is not warm enough. For this reason alone, rice sowing has been delayed both here and in Central Asia.

In contrast, farmers in the northern oblast of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the South Urals have finished sowing. In the country as a whole, spring wheat already occupies 16.8 million hectares, barley 18.9 million hectares, and pulses 6.1 million hectares. Almost 0.5 million hectares more pulses than last year have been sown to date. This is gladdening because it means that farmers are taking pains to ensure the full feed ration for livestock raising. Grain growers have fulfilled the sowing plan for late crops -- millet and buckwheat -- on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine and in Lipetsk, Saratov, and certain other oblasts. Sunflowers have been sown on virtually the entire allocated area, and more than 2.5 million hectares of arable land have been planted with potatoes.

Spring jobs are succeeding each other. Sowing machinery leaves the fields and immediately it is time to tend the sowings. Take, for instance, the beet field. This year sugar beets occupy almost 3.5 million hectares of arable land and on 2.1 million hectares the beet growers are tending the plantations using industrial methods which practically exclude manual labor. In the Ukraine alone more than 13,000 mechanized detachments, teams, and links are now attending to interrow loosening of the soil and correct spacing of seedlings; in short, they are doing their utmost to ensure a big harvest.

The corn field has also been expanded; 3.8 million hectares have been sown to grain corn, which is more than was planned. To this a further 700,000 hectares of corn plantations must be added. They occupy land that had been sown to winter crops which did not stand up to the weather.

The country's farmers are faced with an important task: doubling the gross yields of grain corn within the next few years. An example of how to skillfully resolve this task is set by Uzbekistan, where an essentially new crop growing sector has been created over a relatively short period: The area sown to corn has been expanded from 9,000 to 270,000 hectares, and grain corn yields have increased from 23 to 60-70 quintals. In 1978 the republic received 1 million metric tons of grain corn, and this year farmers hope to double production. Judging by reports, a reliable foundation for this is being laid.

True, the late spring has meant a delay in making part of the yield available after the first harvest, but corn growers are wasting no time and bringing sowing equipment into the fields as soon as the mowing machines harvesting early fodder crops have left.

Farms in the Ukraine, where grain corn occupies more than 2 million hectares, also intend to increase the harvest of mature cobs considerably. Farmers in Dnepropetrovsk and Odessa Oblasts plan to grow 1 million metric tons of grain corn each, Kirovograd Oblast 900,000 metric tons, Nikolayev Oblast 760,000 metric tons, and Kherson Oblast 700,000 metric tons. Almost twice as many more early-ripening hybrids have been sown than usual.

Considerable areas have been sown to corn in the RSFSR, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and southern Kazakhstan. According to an assessment by USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists, the grain corn harvest of the country's farms could reach 18 million metric tons; that is the target set for the end of the 5-year plan. The plantations are already green with vigorous shoots and machine operators are using tractors with light harrows and cultivators.

Whereas rain, which soaked the ground well, fell in western parts of the country's European territory during the past week, it was dry in the Central Chernozem Region, eastern Ukraine, the lower and the middle Volga, western Kazakhstan, Rostov Oblast and the eastern part of Stavropol Kray. Farms which have gotten irrigation equipment ready in time and started using it now have acted correctly. Feed crop fields are especially in need of irrigation. Many farms in Kharkov Oblast, for instance, are widely exploiting local irrigation potential. Over 2,000 Fregat and Volzhanka installations are being used to irrigate almost 36,000 hectares of cultivated meadows on Estonian kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The "green conveyor belt" on Kalmykiya's irrigated feed crop field is operating at full capacity. In Stavropol Kray specialized integrated detachments have already started procuring hay. Another of the farmer's duties is to ensure a feed reserve for the winter.

The country's field is vast. In the east, sowing of wheat has only just started, while in Central Asia combine operators are already harvesting grain crops; vegetables are only just being planted out in the Non-Chernozem Zone while railroad cars loaded with early cabbage are already clattering their way up from the south....The field grants no respite: drawing on all their experience, farmers are working to ensure the harvest of the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

LAND RECLAMATION OFFICIAL MARKS HOLIDAY

LD031029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Jun 84

[From the "Time, Events, People" program; talk by Polad Adzhiyevich Polad-Zade, first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, on land reclamation workers' day, 3 June -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Our holiday this year is colored by a special light -- several days ago the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved the main directions of the long-term program for development of land increase in the contribution of land reclamation to the development of our agriculture. The fact is, in the complex natural and climatic conditions of our country, practically all regions of our huge homeland require the execution of land reclamation work in one scale or another and in one manner of another.

It is with quite good results that we celebrate the holiday. Practically all the plan's tasks for 1983 have been fulfilled. The plan for commissioning irrigated lands has been fulfilled, as has the plan for drained land, the plan for reconstruction of old land reclamation systems, and the plan for capital investments, building and assembly work. The program for contract work has been considerably exceeded. Land reclaimers have confidently started work in 1984, too. The plan for the first 5 months has also been fulfilled for all main indicators. In the past 10 years, 70 percent of the total increment in farming production has been obtained as a result of land reclamation.

These figures speak for the high efficiency of land reclamation work. But there are many reserves. The task consists of this: By improving the utilization of reclaimed lands, expanding the reclaimed land assets, we will increase still further the contribution of land reclamation to agricultural production and thereby secure more stability and dynamic development of the whole agro-industrial complex. It is a question of considerably improving agrotechnology, raising rates of reconstruction of old land reclamation systems, and introducing a programmed cultivation of crops, and supplying reclaimed lands with everything necessary to achieve high yields. At the same time -- and this was noted at the Politburo session -- we cannot do without an expansion of the scale and acceleration of rates of land reclamation development. It is a question of creating major new areas of guaranteed production of agricultural output. New major irrigation systems and major arteries for territorial redistribution of water resources will be built. New irrigated lands will be acquired by such regions as North Caucasus, Southern Ukraine, Moldavia, the Volga Region. In these regions land reclamation is most effective and gives the biggest return.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODING HITS TAJIK AREA

LD051302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The prolonged cold spring in Tajikistan followed by the sharp thaw has caused strong melting of snow in the Pamirs, unusual for this time of year. The small Bikhumbo River, which the inhabitants of the Kalai-Khumb rayon center normally ford, was turned into a raging torrent last night. At midnight all the inhabitants of the rayon center were up. The river overflowed through the streets and the water arrived so quickly that people hardly managed to carry the children out of the homes.

The raging torrent, flowing at the speed of a train, left dozens of families homeless last night. Hotels and the hydroelectric station suffered and the Dushanbe-Khorog traffic route was seriously damaged in several places, particularly bridges.

Such flooding has never been observed here before, the hydrometeorologists reported. The perennial mean norm for the river's flow rate is around 20 cubic meters per second. At midday, 4 June, this was exceeded by a factor of almost 13.

Helicopters have come to the aid of the inhabitants. Tents, food, and medicines are being supplied to the rayon center and road equipment has begun to arrive from Khorog and other places.

BORDER GUARDS CHIEF MATROSOV INTERVIEWED

PM041538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the Border Troops, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Standing Guard Over the Motherland's Borders" -- date and place not stated]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday [Border Guards Day] Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[PRAVDA] Please describe the situation on the state border today.

[Matrosov] The situation on the border largely depends, of course, on the international situation, which through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States has unfortunately been deteriorating recently.

The United States and NATO are sparing no effort to bring the seats of military tension and conflicts close to the USSR's borders; they are trying to expand their intelligence activity in order to obtain by any means information on the USSR's military and economic potential, our Armed Forces, and our means and methods of guarding the state border. The CIA and the intelligence services of the other NATO countries are continuing to try to send their agents across the Soviet border, although such actions are terminated by the Soviet border guards.

The imperialists states' special services and the foreign anti-Soviet organizations they have created are now staking a lot on acts of ideological subversion. They are using any means, employing all kinds of ruses, to dispatch ideological contraband to our country.

The Law on the USSR State Border obliges the border troops to terminate attempted hostile actions on the border promptly and resolutely. The Communist Party, under whose leadership all the border troops' activity proceeds, teaches us to keep track of the enemies' intrigues vigilantly and reliably.

The motherland's sentries have everything necessary for successfully resolving these tasks, including the most sophisticated equipment and armaments; ships, aircraft, and helicopters, reliable trucks, radio, engineering, and other means of guarding the border. Their first-class equipment enables the servicemen to hear and see a long way off, to detect border violators irrespective of weather conditions and time of day, and to rapidly forestall and terminate their actions.

The strength of the Soviet border guards lies in the people's support. Analyzing the results of service, we note the following fact from one year to the next: Almost one-fourth of all arrests of border violators are made with the aid of inhabitants of border regions and members of the People's Volunteer Militia. In turn, the border guards take a heartfelt interest in the affairs and concerns of the border region inhabitants. Last year the border guards helped Leningrad inhabitants in eliminating the results of the flood, while in Alma-Ata they worked with the city's working people to control the flow of a mud stream. In Armenia they cleared away snowdrifts.

Even in the most remote posts the border guards feel they belong to the strong, friendly family of USSR peoples and sense their love and concern.

[Matrosov] The patrol paths of the eastern and southern sectors of the border stretch tens of thousands of kilometers. Comrade K.U. Chernenko served in the early thirties at a sector of the eastern border, in what is now the Krasnoznamennyy detachment, heading the post's party cell.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently cordially congratulated the servicemen of the southeastern borders on a notable date -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Krasnoznamennyy detachment. The border servicemen welcomed these congratulations with great joy and emotion. They are responding to the party's concern with fitting deeds. The detachment personnel have for several years been frontrunners in socialist competition among the district's troops while the post named for Kazakhstan's Lenin Komsomol has been the socialist competition winner.

The border of friendship -- that is what we rightly call today our Western borders, where the USSR borders on the socialist community countries. The relations which have formed here graphically demonstrate to the whole world that the border can be not only a symbol of a state's sovereignty but also a symbol of respect for a neighbor's sovereignty.

KUTAKHOV, OTHERS SIGN MEDVEDEV OBITUARY

PM041530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of Aviation Colonel General A.N. Medvedev (retired)]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Colonel General Aleksandr Nikolayevich Medvedev, member of the CPSU since 1939, has died after a long, serious illness.

A.N. Medvedev was born in 1918 in the village of Protasikha, Gorkiy Oblast, in a peasant family.

In postwar years, after graduating from the Yu. A. Gagarin Military Air Academy and the K. Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, A.N. Medvedev served in leading staff posts and was first deputy chief of the Air Force Main Staff.

P.S. Kutakhov, I.N. Shkadov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varennikov, V.N. Dutov, L.S. Batekhin, A.N. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Golubev, V.Z. Skubilin, N.G. Shishkov, V.S. Loginov, G.U. Dolnikov, A.N. Volkov, N.M. Skomorokhov, V.V. Filippov, P.I. Belonozhko, I.D. Gaydayenko, V.I. Kuzovov, V.A. Korobeynikov, V.M. Bezbokov, I.V. Gorbunov, A.I. Tarakanov, V.Ye. Milonov, L.M. Klochikhin, N.M. Rudnyy

HISTORIAN ON SOVIET ROLE IN WW II SECOND FRONT

LD051951 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The scope of the operations carried out by the Soviet Armed Forces during the Second World War is proof positive that the fate of Europe was decided on the Soviet-German front rather than in Normandy, Major General Aleksey Babin, doctor of history, said in a TASS interview. Aleksey Babin participated here in a seminar of war historians and Second World War veterans on the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front in Europe and its role and place in the Second World War.

Aleksey Babin recalled an offensive operation in Belorussia in June 1944, one of the goals of which was to give support to the landing of U.S. and British troops in Normandy. The grouping of the Soviet forces which participated in that operation was superior to the allied forces in Normandy by 60 per cent in manpower, and by 140 per cent in artillery and mortars. It confronted the enemy forces that were superior to the Nazi grouping in Normandy by 130 per cent in manpower, by 40 per cent in artillery and eight-fold in the airforce. Simultaneously, the historian said, strategic offensive operations were being carried out on the Leningrad and Karelian fronts.

The general also said that, despite the superior strength of the Air Force and ship artillery and poor resistance offered by the enemy, the average daily advance of the U.S. and British troops in Normandy initially was 600-700 metres a day, whereas the Soviet forces in Belorussia advanced at the rate of 20-25 km a day. The Allied forces proved unable to detract enemy forces from the Soviet-German front. Conversely, the Wehrmacht, faced with the catastrophic plight of its troops in Belorussia, had to commit its last reserves to the Soviet-German front rather than throwing them against the British-U.S. troops operating in Normandy. It is perfectly obvious, Aleksey Babin stressed, that the Normandy operation did not become, nor could have become, the main and decisive campaign of the Second World War. The year 1944 became the year of decisive victories thanks to the successes of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The combat operations of the allies in Normandy, the general continued, showed that the USA and Britain were not using every possibility available to them to expedite the rout of Nazi Germany. Having opened the second front only when it had become perfectly clear that the USSR is about ultimately to vanquish the aggressor without their help, the USA and Britain made it perfectly clear that they were seeking not so much to honour their duty of allies as to preserve their dominance in central and East European countrie in Africa, in the Near and Middle East and in Asian countries. All this shows that feet-dragging on the beginning of active combat operations in Europe was part of the plans of the U.S. and British military and political leadership, Aleksey Babin noted.